HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 121— BOMBAY MONDAY SEPTEMBER 19 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
17 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x —	20,836
24 „	RAJPUTANA		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 „	NALDERA x*		16,088
22 „	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
29 „	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 „	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 „	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 „	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
24 „	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 „	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 „	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA ..		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA —	7,888
17th „	DUMANA —	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA —	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA —	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA —	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
27th Sept.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
19th Sept	*VITA ..	Karachi via Fort Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
21st „	BARALA ..	Colombo and Madras.
21st „	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
23rd „	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
24th „	*CHAKLA	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
28th ..	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA ..	Mombasa.

*Weather permitting.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	12 Sept.	21 Sept.
Muroran Maru ..	5374	19 „	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	29 „	12 „
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	17 Oct.	30 „
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 „	12 Nov.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23733. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds up to 31-12-26	20,50,000
Paid Up Capital up to 31-12-26	31,07,401

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22097.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "CASTLE" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20413 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co LTD
Agents:- C.MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has o late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED,

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,

PRINCIPAL AGENTS,

51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,

Tel. No. 25347. Fort. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WHY - WHEN and WHERE?

The Great Protection is to Insure Your Life

WHY? - - BECAUSE IT MEANS:

(1) Freedom from financial worries in old age.
(2) Freedom from anxiety about those you leave behind.

WHEN TO INSURE? "Immediately of course" is the only answer Because delay means:—
(1) Payment of higher premiums.
(2) Danger of your dying suddenly leaving your near and dear ones unprovided

WHERE TO INSURE? With a Company Offering—
(1) Sympathetic treatment.
(2) Prompt settlement of claims.
(3) The lowest rates of premium.
(4) Protection against disablement from accident or disease.
(5) Directorate combining business ability and Public Confidence.

THE HINDUSTANI BIMA COMPANY,

LIMITED DELHI?

Wherein all the above advantages and many more in addition are available, will readily help you.

For further particulars please write to:—

PANDIT BAL MUKAND ATRIYA,
Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS S PATEL,
Chief Agent for GUJARAT AND KATHIAWAR.
Sakar Bazar, AHMEDABAD.

LALA GIRDHARILAL (of AMRITSAR),
Managing Director.
"Diwan Bhawan," DELHI.

WANTED:—RELIABLE AGENTS all over the Presidency on handsome remunerations

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'LiStreet, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An experienced AGRICULTURAL EXPERT specially in fruits growing, graduate not essential. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2028, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 29281.

WANTED.—AGENTS and TYPISTS. Enclose anna stamp. UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND BUREAU, "Swarajya", Delhi.
A R451

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Varsada Dispensary. Applications stating age, experience, the minimum pay expected should reach the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Cambay before the end of September, 1927.
A 292 1

WANTED.—COMMERCIAL AGENTS for introducing cigarettes business in Kathiawar. Pay only reasonable according to qualifications and experience.—Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2029 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 29282.

WANTED.—A Gujarati knowing VETY: GRADUATE or one well-versed in Gujarati accounts, for a branch of Bombay Pinjrapole. Salary up to Rs. 60 Quarters free. Security of Rs. 1,000 essential.—Apply with certificates to the Secretary, Bombay Pinjrapole.
A. R455.

WANTED.—Persons to learn Shorthand and Touch Typewriting. Individual tuition is given to each student under an experienced teacher of longstanding. Success guaranteed.—THE CROWN TYPEWRITING CO., 126, Cawasji Patel Street, opp. Hongkong Bank Ltd., Fort, Bombay. —APPLY TO-DAY.
A R459.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed enve- All photographs must be

DITOR,
bay Chronicle,"
House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A NURSING SUPERINTENDENT for Chhindwara Women's Hospital, C. P. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Apply to MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.
A R452

WANTED.—A qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE for Dharampur State. Pay Rs. 60/- P. M. plus Rs. 6/- House-rent. Apply with testimonials, stating qualifications, previous experience and nationality to DEWAN, Dharampur State.
A 29249

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
F R330.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, chocest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each. Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—A MATCH either virgin or widow for a widower Hindu of 32 years age. At present serving in Uganda. No caste restrictions. Apply with photo, age, qualifications and caste to Box No. 2030, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
R458.

MEDICAL.

ENJOYMENT can only be ensured by using our famous "BRAKE PILLS," which gives vigour, creates good sexual power, and turns the old into young. Our pills are prepared out of pure Himalayan herbs. Trial convinces of the effect 20 pills cost Rs. 2/ only. APYA VAISYA ASRAM, Chicacola City (Ganjam.)
R401A.

EMINENT DENTISTS and DOCTORS RECOMMEND

MAGIC TOOTHDROPS.

A Specific Remedy for Pyorrhea and all other Dental Diseases.

Re. 1-8 Post FREE.

BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY
BOMBAY 8.
29147

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at Old Custom House Road, Hari Building, have now REMOVED to 237, FRERE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MYSORE RAILWAYS.
Advertisement No. 19.

CONCESSION TO PASSENGERS FOR DASARA FESTIVITIES 1927.

CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS for all classes of passengers for the journey from any station on the Mysore Railways to Mysore and back will be issued at 1-1/2 times the single fare from the starting station to Mysore. The tickets will be issued between the 20th September, 1927, and 6th October, 1927, the return journey portion of the tickets being available for the return journey by trains leaving Mysore up to the midnight of 15th October, 1927. No refunds will be granted on unused or partially used return tickets.

N.B.—Passengers from stations on Birur-Shimoga Section, Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway and Chikjajur-Chitaldrug Railway to Mysore and 'vice versa' as well as passengers from stations on the Kolar District Railways travelling via Bowringpet will have to pay full double fares over the M. & S. M. Railway portion of the journey.

During the above period, no seats or berths in Upper Class carriages will be available unless reserved for in advance. No reservation will be done unless tickets are bought in advance and presented at the time of applying for reservation. No compartments in III and Inter will be reserved during this period.

For full details and other information see Circular posted at all stations on the Mysore Railways or apply to the Traffic Manager, Mysore.
29278

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

IN consequence of the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel, an elected Councillor from the (B Ward) Mandvi Ward, there is a casual vacancy in the Office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, III of 1888, as amended by Act I of 1925. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix the 5th October, 1927, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 17th September, 1927.
29279.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1001 of 1925.

BAYABAI, widow of Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and Ors. ... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
NOORMAHOMED EBRAHIM HAJI MAHOMED and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference to the Commissioner dated the 10th day of November 1925, and the Consent Judge's Order, dated 2nd August 1927, herein the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises at Kalachowki Road on FRIDAY, the 14th day of October, 1927, at the hour of 4 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chinchpokli in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1211-2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2508 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Fazal Amin, on the West by the Road belonging to the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on the North by the property of the said Company and on the South by Kalachowki Road together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 1070 (6) and Street Nos. 31E and 31F.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to Messrs. PAYNE AND CO., Attorneys for the 4th Defendant firm, at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29280

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TWO BOILERS of BABCOCKS and WILCOCKS TYPE installed at the Balram Dass Water Works under Raipur Municipality (C. Ps.) B.N.Ry. are going to be sold very cheap. As the Committee desires to supply water by means of electric power, the old boilers aforesaid are no longer required and have to be disposed off soon. The intending purchasers may see the boilers at the Head Works Pumping Station from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Their description is given below:—

Pressure	.... 100 lbs.
H P	... 30
Hand fire.	

Communication should be made with the undersigned.

MURLIDHAR,
Secretary,
Municipal Committee, Raipur. (C. Ps.)
29266.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. NAVNITLAL GORDHANDAS and MANMOHANDAS GORDHANDAS have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (cess redeemed) land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the South side of the 3rd Fofalwady, Bhuleshwar in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 393 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 1927 and New Survey No. 564 and Cadestral Survey No. 2375, Division Bhuleshwar and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 5252 and Street (old) No. 11 and (new) No. 15 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the properties formerly of Seth Jamnadas Lalubhai and now Uttamchand Vandevan and another, on or towards the west by the Temple of Shri Himja Devi and the cart or wadi on or towards the north by the 3rd Fofalwady Lane and on or towards the south by the 2nd Fofalwady Lane.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1927.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchasers Attorneys.
29277.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits standing in the name of JAMNADAS LILADHAR, late of Bombay, HinduBhatia Inabitant, a Mehta who resided at Mint Road within the Fort, ... Deceased.

Bai Velabai, widow of Valabhdas Goculdas of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Mint Road within the Fort of Bombay appointed by Judge's order dated the 12th day of April, 1927 to apply for Letters of Administration herein for the use and benefit of Khimji Jamnadas minor son of the deceased and limited to the period of his minority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 3rd day of September, 1927.
MESSRS. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE INDIAN TOYS AND GLASS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD." (IN LIQUIDATION) SITUATE AT GODHRA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Official Liquidator of "The Indian Toys and Glass Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms.

The whole of "The Indian Toys and Glass Manufacturing Co. Ltd." (in liquidation) admeasuring about 3 acres and 18 gunthas of leasehold land together with the sheds, buildings structures, and premises standing thereon situate at Godhra, Panchmahal District, bearing Survey No. 1185 and 9 part situate on the road leading to Lunavada and one vertical engine (10 H.P.) by Marshall & Sons and one vertical boiler (60 pressure) and all other machinery, furniture and plants lying on the premises.

The above is now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Liquidator or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN CURIOS AND LOVERS OF INDIAN ART.

Auction sale of stock in trade of Banaras, Moradabad, Jaipur, Hussainpur, Sharanpur, Farukabad and Indian Art Brass chased, and Ivory curios comprising salvers of various sizes, Tea sets, carved folding teapoys, Cashmere Turquise ware. Table covers and curtains, as also shop furniture such as glass door cupboards, shelves etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 22nd and FRIDAY, the 23rd September, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell in suitable lots by public auction at the shop lately occupied by Messrs. Tarachand Purashram in Medows Street, Fort by order of the concerned the abovementioned goods.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY ORNAMENTS.

MESSRS. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Sha Jesangai Kalidas and on account and at the risk of Khurshedbai Dadiba Billimoria:—

1 Diamond Necklace with pendant, 2 Diamond bangles, 1 pearl kanthi, 1 Ring set with Diamond and Ruby, 1 Diamond Ring, 3 pearl rings, 1 Diamond pendant, 1 Diamond wristlet, 2 pairs Diamond Buttis; and by order of Messrs. Jamnadas Vanmalidas Muni (J. V. Muni) the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Khoja Dawoodbhai Nensey, the Mortgagor.

1 pair Buttis each set with 1 Diamond.

1 pair Diamond Buttis each set with Diamonds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A QUANTITY OF BELGAUM HEMP

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th September, 1927, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Chanda Ramjee Press, Colaba, on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:—

A quantity of Belgaum Hemp.

A deposit of 50 per cent. is required on lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

MORE THAN 90,000 CLIENTS HAVE HAD OUR WONDERFUL FORETELLING.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8 Postage Extra. State time and date of birth or of writing the letter.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 26-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as best of all."

KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES
Presents
"CYTHEREA"
A Picture of the restlessness of Society to-day.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME 6-15 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK
Kohinoor Film Co.'s
CINEMA QUEEN
Featuring
Miss Ruby, as Cinema Queen.
DON'T FAIL THIS.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE
'Shakti Sanjivani'
Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar

WONDERFUL BOX

The box answers the following and similar questions in all languages, speaking with deceased souls, trace of stolen articles, lost persons, hidden treasures, articles in the pockets of others, news from far, fate of the sick, can foretell the result of every work, etc.

Price Rs. 2-8-0; Postage as. 6.

B.B. BENGALI & SONS
Chhakkala Street, Farrukhabad.

THE KARNAPHULI JUTE MILLS, LTD.

Registered Office. Comilla, BENGAL.

Authorised Capital ..	Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 25/-each.	
Issued 80,000 shares of Rs. 20,00,000.	
Subscribed ..	Rs. 2,38,000
Under-written ..	Rs. 8,00,000
Paid-up ..	Rs. 34,286

35 acres of land have been secured for the Mill near the jetties on the Chittagong Port. Machineries will be ordered soon.

Agents for selling shares are wanted every where. Commission upto 10 per cent.

For particulars write to the MANAGING AGENTS.

SAVE YOUR :: :: :: Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS.

N. Y.—Further liquidation—steady at the decline. Futures 15 to 18 points lower.

LOCAL:—Heavy buying. Better Liverpool. Closed firm.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened strong following better Liverpool cables. There was renewed liquidation and short selling based on favourable crop reports. Prices declined 85 points from the highest level when there was rush of buying. The market closed at a net decline of 15 to 18 points. Spot Cotton declined 15 points to 21-25c.

The New Orleans futures market closed 15 to 17 points lower. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 15 points to 20.85c.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady as the prediction by Bureau was unconfirmed. There was heavy hedge selling and these developments caused some nervous feeling among the operators. The close was easy at a decline of 39 to 54 points. Spot Cotton prices were lowered by quarter of a penny and demand is again narrowing sales being 7,000 bales.

Crop accounts are in no way cheerful, but the recent action of the market has disappointed operators, who face the situation with cautious We see no reason to change our opinion and a advise purchases in easier markets.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

N. Y. October highest 21.55 (at the opening) lowest 20.70 (2-09 p.m.) much steadier undertone.

Liverpool 9.05 a.m. Temperatures abnormally nigh. Light to moderate rainfall South Texas.

9.40 a.m.—Press report states:—

Prediction by Bureau of Economics officially denied.

12-50 p.m. Although weather is favourable, crop is still poor.

6-30 p.m. Our travelling man wires from Texas:—Yield falling short of expectation. Rains have caused Boll weevil to increase. Our travelling man wires from North Carolina:—Crop not improving.

New York telegraphs.—We have not heard any official denial of Bureau of Economics statement. Market nervous owing to recent development. Decline caught stop-loss orders. Market recovered on large trade fixing call sales.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables:—

10-10 a.m.—Rumour Government expected decline owing to large quantity ginning denied.

2-55 p.m.—U. S. Government denial uncertain. Market very unsettled.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 16th inst from their New York friends:—

"Heavy liquidation on bearish statement issued yesterday by Agricultural Bureau. Weather favourable, spinners not following advances."

From their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—(6-30 p.m.).—

"Market in demoralised condition owing uncertainty regard Government statement. Think however recent decline unwarranted, would suggest purchases round present basis."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 16th inst. as under:—

"Weather conditions good. Bears' confidence increasing. Opinion unchanged.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Following a further drop of 15 points in New York futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 531 for Broach A.M. delivery. Prices kept on gradually improving till the close on heavy buying and strong Liverpool advices. The close at 4 p.m. was as under. Sewri market is closed to-day:

Broach A.M.	431	440	431	439
Oomra D.J.	402	407	402	407
Bengal D.J.	362	368	362	368

LINSEED.

London Sept. 16.

Linseed Calcuta:—
Sept/Oct resellers £17-15-0.
Linseed Calcuta:—
Oct/Nov. resellers £17-15-0.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment quoted £18-15-0.

COFFEE.

New York, Sept. 16.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 13-3/16.

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 16.

	Bales.
Receipts of Cotton at all U.S. Ports	319,000
Exports to Great Britain	21,000
Exports to France and Continent	140,000
Exports to Japan	9,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,322,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns	413,000

LVERPOOL COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

	Bales.
Total Cotton Actual Export	2,000
Total Cotton Forwarded to Consumers	58,000
Total Cotton Imports	43,000
Total Cotton Stocks	1,138,000
Actual Week's Sales	49,960

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, September 17.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		371	564
Central India	73	3910	3183
Barsi and Nagar		583	329
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	..	53
Berar	318	2048	684
Central Provinces	47	1939	84
Total Oomras	438	8842	5197
Dholera	191	4078	511
N.W. Provinces ..		1328	315
Rajputana ..	169	2073	1770
Sind-Punjab ..	131	1598	1827
Broach ..	116	668	9
Coompta & Dharwar	161	675	1840
Westerns-Northerns	105	1623	2,804
Cocoanada		..	..
Tinnevelly & Cambodia ..	435	3815	2520
Persian	60	913	375
American		16463	2917
Egyptian and African		1482	3633
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts ..			..
Total	1,803	43,562	23,718

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 15th Sept.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1123	16,802	10,734
Japan & China	3500	32,444	8557
Coast Ports ..		863	361
Up-country by Rail		24,02	2,347
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		12,952	9,126
Total	4623	65,463	31,125

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay September. 17

			Ready Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.		360
„ Fine M.G,	355	Nov.+22/Dec.+15	
„	F. G.	M, G.	350/—
ird-Punjsb Fine	„	„	355/—
„	F. G.	„	350/—
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.		413/15
Nagpur „	413–15.	Nov+30/Dec+21	
Yeotmal		„	408-10
Arvi	408-10	Nov+23/Dec+15	
Amracti			400–2
KhamgaonAkola	400-2	Nov+16/De+8	
Mulkapur „			395–98
Khandesh	495/98	Nov.+8-9Dec.—1	
Muthia Fine	M,G,	385-87	Dec.—6
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	„		410–12
Purna Average	„		..
Parbhani/Sailu „	„		400——
Indore/Ujjain „	„		400——
Burwah Sanavad	„		400——
Broach Fine M.G.,			420–32
„ F.G.,			420-22
Westerns Good MG			410–12
„ „ H.G.			..
Cambodia Fine M.G.			465——
Miraj/Sangli F.G. „			440/—
Compta	F.G.M.G.		440/—
Dhollera „	„		..
Kadi/Viramgam „	„		..

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the Chronicle."
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, (Punjab), Sept. 14.

Wheat Asuj	4 9 9
Wheat Maghar	4 12 9
Gram Asuj	4 1 3
Gram Katak	4 2 6
Gram Jeth	3 11 9
Barley Asuj	3 2 6
Gwara Maugh	3 3 9
Cottonseeds Maghar	3 11 9
Cottonseed Pon	3 10 0

READY.

Wheat	4 8 0	to	4 14 0	
Gram	4 1 0	to	4 4 9	
Barley	3 1 0	to	3 2 0	
Gwara			3 14 0	
Rapeseeds	8 0 0	to	8 8 0	

Condition:—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 16.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	20-3 4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	118-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-1/8
National Bank	40
Eastern Bank	6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	87-1/4
Conversion Loan	74-1/2
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	60
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	70
Consols	54-1/8
War Loan 5 per cent	102-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	93-1/8

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 16.

Demand Bills 486.06

LINSEED OIL.

London Sept. 16.

Linseed Oil naked London, ewt:
Oct/Dec. delivery sellers 31/6.
Linseed Oil naked London ewt:—
Jan/Apl. delivery sellers 32/1-1/2.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 17.

October	21.03+.01
December	21.39+.07
January	21.40+.08
March	21.70+.13
May	21.88+.18
Middling Spot	21.25+.00

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 17.

October	21.05+.10
January	21.36+.10
Middling Spot	20.97+.12

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Sept. 17.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	53,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	21,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Scinde, Good	9.05+.00
Scinde, Fully Good	9.25+.00
Scinde, Fine	9.45+.00
Bengal, Good	9.05+.00
Bengal Fully Good	9.25+.00
Bengal Fine	9.45+.00
Oomra, Good	9.55+.00
Oomra, Fully Good	9.80+.00
Oomra, Fine	10.05+.00
Broach, Good	9.90+.00
Broach, Fully Good	10.20+.00
Broach, Fine	10.50+.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

September	19.93+.43
October	20.05+.43
November	20.08+.43
December	20.07+.44
January	20.05+.44
February	20.04+.45
March	20.03+.45
April	20.01+.45
May	19.98+.44
June	19.95+.44
July	19.93+.44
August	19.93+.44
September	19.93+.44
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	20.70+.45

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

September	11.39+.18
October	11.40+.15
November	11.42+.16
December	11.46+.15
January	11.52+.15
February	11.52+.15
March	11.56+.14
April	11.54+.14
May	11.57+.15
June	11.51+.16
July	11.47+.16
August	11.37+.16
September	11.26+.17
Middling Spot	11.83+.00

SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 17.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers 51/6
Barletta, Russo per 63 lb.—
Sept./Oct shipment sellers 50/6.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Sept./Oct shipment sellers 52/3.
Wheat, Choice, White Karachi.—
September sipment. Hull paid paid and further buyers 52/3.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Sept. 17.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers £9.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Sept./Oct shipment sellers £18:10.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
Sept/Oct shipment quoted £19:17:6.

LNISEED.

London, Sept. 17.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £17:13:9.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Oct.-Nov shipment sellers £17:13:9.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Nov/Dec shipment. Hull sellers £16:5.
Linseed Bombay.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers £18:15.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 17.

Linseed Oil naked, London ewt.—
Oct/Dec delivery sellers 31/4 1/2.
Linseed Oil Naked, London ewt.—
Jan/Apl delivery sellers 32/1 1/2.

LONDON SILVER.

London Sept. 17.

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot	25 11/16
Forward	25 11/16

LONDON GOLD.

London Sept. 17.

Bar, Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 17.

Para Rubber.—
Oct/Nov value 1/2 3/4

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 17.

Demand Bills 486.09

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 17.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3 1/8 per cest.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 15/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 17.

T T Berlin on London 20.43 3/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.13 7/8.
T T Brussels on London 34.93.
T T Madrid on London 28.74.
T T Milan on London Unquited.
T T Berne on London 25.22.
T T Paris on London 124.02.
T T London on Prague 164.12.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.—
September per cwt. 14/10 1/2.
Oct/Dec.. per cwt 15/1 1/2.
Jan/March per cwt. 15/4 1/2.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/3 1/4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/4.

COFFEE

New York, Sept. 17.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No 7, quality) Spot 13 3/16.

QUOTATIONS' OF LOCA MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

KHADI—				
Textile	per lb.	0	13	3
Century	„	0	13	0
Jacob	„	0	13	0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0	12	9
Apollo	„	0	13	0
LONG CLOTH—(Full	weight)	34/40		In.
Standard	per lb.	1	2	0
Century 91 1/2 92 1/2	„	1	1	0
Century 6404-8705	„	1	1	6
Hindustan	„	1	1	6
Fazal (Mahal)	„	1	1	6
Phoenix	„	1	1	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	1	1	0
Manekji (Patangia)	„	1	1	0
Kaliamardan	„	1	1	0
Daud Sahib	„	1	0	6
Ganga Ghat	„	1	0	9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight)	No.	5202/5303		
Rachael	per lb.	1	2	0
Hindustan	„	1	1	3
David	„	1	1	6
Apollo	„	1	1	6
Moon	„	1	1	6
LONG CLOTH —X Quality				
Swan Finlay	„	1	0	9
Gold Mohor	„	1	0	0
LONG CLOTH—Satin	Calender	34-42		In.
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	1	0	6
Spring (Merchant)	„	1	0	6
Century (Bugle)	„	1	0	6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	1	0	6
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	1	0	6
Sakuntala	„	1	0	3
Sundri Brand	„	1	0	3
Globe	„	1	0	3
Rachael ..	„	1	0	0
Palkhi	„	1	0	0
Maher	„	1	0	6
Kachhwa	„	1	0	6
LEPAD—				
Spring	„	1	0	0
Textile	„	1	0	0
Century	„	1	0	0
DHOOTIES—7, 8. 9 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	per lb.	1	2	0
Jacob	„	1	1	6
Century	„	1	1	6
Mun Mill	„	1	1	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	„	1	1	0
Century	„	1	0	6
Jacob	„	1	0	6
Mun Mill	„	1	0	6
1386 Tata	„	1	0	6
CHECK GREY DRILL X lbs. 5.		3	2	0
Bombay Cotton per piece	„	4	2	0
Jamshed	„	4	2	0
Century	„	4	12	0
Pearl Pebaney	„	4	9	0
Hindustan No. 902	„	4	13	0
BLACK CHECK.—				
5800 Sholapur	„	11	0	0
58000 Kurla	„	8	10	0
1325 Morarji	„	6	0	0
GABRUN—No. 5124.				
Pearl Pebaney	„	8	10	0
Hindustan	„	8	10	0
E. D. Rachael	„	7	8	0
SALITA—				
Century	„	1	0	0
Spring (Merchant)	„	1	0	0
STRIPPED SADIES—Yards 12				
777 Kohinoor	per piece	0	8	0
777 Crescent	„	2	8	0
Apollo David	„	2	8	0
DUKDI Yards 12-13.14,				
Kanta	per lb.	1	3	0
Phoenix	„	1	3	0
Kohinoor	„	1	3	0
Tata	„	1	3	0

Mr. P. R. Ramaiah, B.Sc., Ex-Editor, "The Mysore Patriot" has started a Kannada weekly in Mysore, named "The Tai Nadu." It will be issued every Monday. Its annual subscription is Rs. 1-8-0 per year single copy 0-0-6 pies. The policy of the paper is to propagate nationalism in Mysore.

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES FIRM.

TATA IRONS INACTIVE.

MILL SHARES:—

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

Cotton mill shares opened steady with prices unchanged and ruled firm on general buying. It appears that Bulls are confident of higher prices and shorts are covering. It is possible that in strong markets there may come in long liquidation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was some long liquidation by lulls in Tata Iron shares. Tata Hydros were steady a Bombay steamer shares ruled firm. There was small business in Bank shares and the Imperial Bank shares were quiet.

SECURITIES.

The market opened weak on further issue of treasury Bills, but prices improved somewhat on bull support and less pressure of sale.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 7988

Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 87/8.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 62/8.
Central (£50-25) 10 p.c. 27/2.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p. c. 82-8.
Imperial (100) 1,450.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 355.
Union (5) 3 annas Rs. 3.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 30/8.
Central India Mining (10) 25/12.
Indian Cement (250) 187/8.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 175.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 572/8.
Katni Cement (O) (10) 8.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 7/12.
Shivrajpur (10) 52/4.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 880.
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1/2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 102/8
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 92.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 100/8.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 87/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 97-8.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 103.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98..
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 108. xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 141
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 720.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 82

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 78.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1.000) 7 p.c. 811/4.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1005
Bombay Tramways (O) 50 4-1/2 145/10.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 67/8. XO.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 91
Tata Hydro Elect. O. (100) 1096-4
Tata Hydro Pref. (1.000) 7 p.c. 1032/8.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 552/8.
Tata Power P (1.000) 552/8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 103.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 300.
Harvey and Sahapathy (500) Rs. 1,180.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 830.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 615.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Vokart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 520.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10, 427/8.
Apollo (30) nil, 7/4.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 150.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 341/4.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 93, 968/12 xd.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8. 562/8
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8 485
Century (100) 20, 435
Crescent (100) 217/8.
Colaba Mills (100) 141/4.
Dawn (250) 80 721/4.
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 1/1.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 135.
Elphinstone (100) nil 20.
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, 956/4.
Framji Petit (1,00) 550
Globe (100) 33.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 138/12.
Indore Malwa (100) 380.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 243/12.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 70.
Kasturchand (500) 29-8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 278/12.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6,700.
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) nil, 121/4.
Maneekji Petit (1,000) 1.700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500
Mysore (60), 20 p.c. 138/12.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2035.
New Great Mills 318/12.
New City Mills (100) 145.
Pabaney Mill 230, 287/8.
Pearl Mill 230, 598-12.
Phoenix (100) 10, 427/8.
Simplex (100) 181/4
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3-1/2 70.
Sholapur (10.000) 200 8.200/ xd
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 22/4.
Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 542/8.
Swan Mills (100) 160.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) (500) Rs. 90, 3,125.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 277/8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6,260.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 166 673/12.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up). XP 253/12.
Bombay Steam O. (250) P.C. 217-8.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 260.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 5 p.c. 32/6.
British Burmah Petroleum 5/13-9, 5/15.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 21/4.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9-4
Empire of India Life (500-[illegible] 1150.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 140.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 360
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs 26/14.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,810.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs 45 690
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16/12.
Tata 1st Preference 143.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 91.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 55.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 176/14.
Telephone Co. (50) 41.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 438

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/33 Rs. 94/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 103.

Forward Rates:—3rd October settlement. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 5-5. 1945-55 Rs. 107-5. 4 per cent. Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94-2.

Tone of Market.—Dull.

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 31/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 1/32.
one of Exchange.—Steaddy-Dull.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Fres. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Fres. 972.
Bank's buying D D Fres. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129.
Bank's buying 60 D-st D. P. Rs. 125.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 134 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84/11 1/2.
London—Silver per oz.—Ready 25/0.
London—Silver per oz.—Ready 25/10
Tone of Silver—Steady. China bought. India was buyer at lower rate. Market depends upon China.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.86-1/2.
Paris Cross Rate Fres. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

3 Months 4 3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 15/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 1/4 per cent.
1 Month 3 per cent.
3 Months 3 1/2 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

SHIPPING

EXPORTS.

Sept. 17.

S S Rajputana for London:—43 bales raw wool Meyer Nissim, 1 bale woollen carpets, 2 casks lizard skins and 53 cases bristles Cox and King's Shipping Agency, 2 cwt brassware Thos Cook and Son, 100 bales cotton and woollen cuttings E Noorbhoy.

S S City of Canterbury for Liverpool: 95 bales cotton raw Union Cotton Co., 5 tons manganese ore S D Engineer and Sons.

For Dunkirk: 1000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros.

S S Aleppo for Middlesbro: 1500 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—95 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co., 46 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha, 6 bales wool raw S Nanjee, 36 bales cotton raw P Rawjeebhoy, 31 bales wool raw G Arbuthnot and Co., 22 bales wool raw Shamjimal, 4 bales hemp Bell Russ and Co., 2300 cwt groundnut oil cakes, and 6900 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Velmahomed, 34 bales raw wool Meyer Nissim, 150 bales raw wool The Bombay Co., 23 bales grey cotton yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co.

For Manchester:—10 cases cotton yarn Bombay Shipping Agency.

For Glasgow: 1000 cwt groundnut oil cakes and 4003 cwt linseed oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co., 50 bales hide fleshings J A Begbie and Co., 1980 cwt massoor Ralli Bros.

S S Ocean Prince for Avanmouth:—500 tons cauxite ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Castalia for Liverpool: 69 bales wool raw D Kundanmal.

For Dunkirk: 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Marseilles: 220 cwt gum shiraz, and 210 cwt mustard seed Tamboli and Co., 2000 cwt crushed bones J A Begbie and Co.

For Piraeus: 85 bales cootton grey yarn The Swadesh Mills Co., 1 bale cotton grey yarn The Central India S W & Mfg Co.,

For Salonica: 15 bales cotton grey yarn The Swadesh Mills Co.

For Boston: 80 bales woollen carpets D Abraham and Sons.

S S Okenfels for Rotterdam: 50 bales cotton waste thread Textile Waste Co.

For Antwerp: 168 cwt gum kadaya E Veerjee, 303 cwt gum kadaya D Mavji, 2200 cwt groundnut oil cakes Tamboli and Co.

For Bremen: 4000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros.

For Copenhagen: 100 cwt poppy seed Volkart Bros.

S S Andijk for Hamburg: 2760 cwt linseed oil cakes, and 500 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Parmanand and Co., 1540 cwt linseed oil cakes and 1240 cwt groundnut oil cakes E Danner and Co.

For Hamburg: 10000 cwt groundnut oil cakes S Bannister and Co.

For Antwerp: 1500 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate.

For Rotterdam: 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Parmanand and Co., 4000 cwt groundnut oil cakes S Bannister and Co., 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes Grindley and Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste: 220 bales cotton raw Vurdhman Bros., 4000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros.

For Venice: 1000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe: 200 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co.

S S Seiyo Maru for Hongkong: 22 cwt roots E Veerji and Co.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 17.

S S Cracovia. Agents Lloyd Triestino. From Trieste:—150 cases safety matches, 2160 cases iron wire nails, 1017 cases nails, 19 cases and 608 bales paper, 419 cases writing paper, 217 bales printing paper, 38 bales, 241 cases and 18 barrels iron chains, 100 cases iron bolts and nuts, 1436 spoils and 138 reels barbed wire, 64 pieces, 14 bundles and 2 cases steel bars, 22 cases imitation silver and gold spangles, wire, etc., 13 cases paint brushes; 165 cases iron wood screw; 5 cases copper pipes, 19 cases leonian wares, 61 cases tinware, 15 cases rubber shoes, 18 cases cotton tullee; 40 cases nickel silver; 37 cases glass bead; 2106 cases glass bangles; 110 cases cotton embroideries; 10 cases money purses; 85 bales card boards; 35 cases earthenware; 12 cases batteries; 120 cases ship chains; 71 pieces pine trunks; 6 case art silk brocades; 4 cases hemp shoes; 89 cases G iron screws; 2 crates sewing machines, 105 cases enamelled ware; 73 cases E.L. bulbs; 45 cases art silk stuffs; 95 bundles harricane lanterns; 4 cases glass ware; 12 cases wire netting; 1.878 coils and 120 packages iron wire; 41 cases lamp parts; 46 cases hollow glass; 8 cases woollen shawls; 2 cases and 10 bales cotton yarn; 18 cases cotton thread; 20 cases soap; 9 cases lamp ware; 174 cases school slates; 18 bales cammel hair belts; 15 cases playing cards; 4 cases chocolates and sweets; 32 cases and 8 bundles macaroni; 9 cases art silk fancies; 8 cases lamps; 103 cases mineral water; 8 cases imitation jewellery; 5 cases buttons; 10 cases fez caps; 75 cases maria tharesia tallers; 65 cases silver coins; 60 rolls postcard boards; 10 cases paper envelope rootrie; 220 pieces buffers.

From Venice: 7 cases woollen caps; 31 cases woollen fez; 39 cases woollen and cotton goods; 260 cases cotton goods; 22 cases art silk yarn; 54 cases cotton and [illegible] goods; 8 cases crozo buttons; 20 cases waste silk yarn; 4 cases silk goods; 25 cases spun silk yarn; 20 barrels red lead; 11 cases common clocks; 13 cases art silk fancies: 1 barrel wine 20 cases art silk damas: 15 cases railway materials.

From Bari: 287 bags almonds.

From Brindisi: 550 bags almonds; 500 baskets potatoes.

From Calamata: 50 cases currents.

From Port Said: 104 cases glass beads.

From Suez: 3 cases specie.

From Constantinople: 3 cases fez, 1 case pearls.

From Aden: 2 bundle goat skins; 4 bales old clothes; 1 box specie; 1 box pearls.

THE WEATHER

LOCAL RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date: Colaba Point 0.00; Fort 0.00; J. J. Hospital 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 56.30; Fort 72.34; J. J. Hospital 56.43.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925: Colaba Point 47.33; Fort 52.56; J. J. Hospital 49..96.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926: Colaba Point 66.63. Fort 98.73; J. J. Hospita 80.66.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 17th Sept. 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.799 inches (.018 below normal).

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.707 inches (.022 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.023.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.6 degrees. (3.7 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.5 degrees (1.7 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 74 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 152 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 3.

Rainfall in 24 hours. 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 56.77 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.79 inches.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 17TH SEPTEMBER 1927

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 17th September 1927 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab:—Rawalpindi reports 0.20 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded over the extreme north of the province and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Ambala. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at the aforesaid station. the minimum was locally below normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal throughout the province; the minimum was lower than usual in the north of the area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is almost as usual. Temperature was locally below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are in general cear or lightly clouded Humidity is in defect in Cutch and locally in Central India West. Temperature was almost normal except at Surat, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of the province, while the minimum was almost as usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was above normal in the north of the area. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 88.6 deg (4 deg. above normal) and the lowest 78.5 deg. (2 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar has had 0.26 in of rain, Poona 0.24 in. Bijapur 0.14 in., Belgaum 0.15 in. and Hyderabad 0.56 in. Skies are lightly clouded over the east of the division and moderately to heavily clouded over the west. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north of the Bombay Deccan. Temperature did not differ much from the normal except at Nizamabad where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

General Remarks.—Thundershowers have again occurred in the Peninsula and in the extreme north elsewhere weather has been dry. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan, and local in south Hyderabad, Malabar and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.77 in. at Calicut, 1.34 in. at Trivandrum, 0.16 in at Madras and 0.54 in. at Bangalore.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

The Punjab Secretariat closes in Simla on 10th October and reopens in Lahore on the 17th. The Governor moves down to Lahore on 18th October.—A.P.

BARODA FLOOD RELIEF

STORY OF A BROKEN PLEDGE.

PLIGHT OF THE POOR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Sept. 16.

Inscrutable are the ways of Governments. The President of the Baroda Flood Relief Committee, Prince Dhairyashilrao, in his Press interview with the editor of the "Nava-Gujarat" said:—

"The cottages of the poor will cost Rs. 125 each. The Dewan Saheb has consented to make a free gift of half the cost."—("Nava Gujarat", 15-8-1927.)

The Revenue Commissioner (Sarsuba) in his Press communique No. 1 dated 10th August, 1927, says in sub-para 8 (N) of para 4 as under:—

"Government wants to give Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 per house to the poorest classes. Half the amount is to be given on loan at 4 1/2 per cent. payable in fifteen years, and 'half the amount is to be given free.'"

From these two quotations it will be seen that the Dewan and Government had bound themselves to help the poorest classes with a free gift of half the cost which may come to Rs. 50 or Rs. 62 1/2. The Revenue Commissioner is a responsible officer who cannot promise half the cost as gift on behalf of Government and publish it unless the Government were consenting parties, and Prince Dhairyashilrao as President of the Baroda Relief Committee and son of H. H. the Maharaja will not make a statement in a Press interview unless the Dewan had assured him that half the cost would be a free gift for a cottage costing Rs. 125 on the whole. The Dewan is a very sympathetic person, and people expected that these generous promises would be carried into effect. The third stage comes in with the Press interview of Mr. G. K. Deodher, the President of the "Servants of India Society", which is published in the "Times of India" of the 24th August, 1927. As regards relief to the poorest classes in Baroda, he says:—

"In the villages the Government propose to give the lowest class of people free grants of building material worth about 'thirty rupees, with a small amount in cash for the skilled labour that may be required.' This together with the trees that he may cut from Government land for rebuilding purposes will supply the poorest villager with a small cottage worth about Rs. 75."

WHAT ABOUT OFFICIAL PROMISES?

It will be seen from the above that the Baroda Government gave up the idea of a cottage worth Rs. 125 and came down to Rs. 75 which in itself constituted a change of front. The promise of the Dewan to Prince Dhairyashilrao and the promise of the Sarsuba to the public on behalf of Government were of no account and Mr. Deodhar is coolly told that a cottage of not more than Rs. 75 was to be provided for the poorest, and that in addition to thirty rupees worth of building material, Government will give in addition a small amount in cash for the skilled labour (of masons, carpenters, etc.).

But the story does not end here. The final orders of Government applicable to the whole State are published in the Baroda State Gazette of the 15th September, under which the free gift is to be to the extent of Rs. 30 in building materials, and "the idea of giving some cash for skilled labour has been given the go-bye."

It is indeed a sorry spectacle to see the generous promises of the Dewan and the Revenue Commissioner on behalf of the Government being turned down in the end, and to find that even Mr. G. K. Deodhar's impression that the Government was to give a small amount in cash for skilled labour finding no support in the orders as finally passed. Will Prince Dhairyashilrao as President of the Baroda Flood Relief Committee, Mr. N. K. Aloni as Revenue Commissioner and Mr. Deodhar come forward and explains this history of broken promises to the public and unravel the ways of a Government which can afford to treat the generous promises of the Dewan and the Revenue Commissioner on behalf of Government in such a cavalier fashion?

FLOOD'S HAVOC IN SIND.

"MORE SEVERE THAN IN GUJARAT SAYS MR. DEOLE.

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Sept. 18.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Deole of the Servants of India Society, who returned yesterday from a tour in the interior of the flooded areas in Thar Parker District, said that he had visited the flooded areas in Gujerat but the damage in Thar and Parkar District was very much more severe than in Gujerat and the need for relief was still very great.

Messrs. Devadhar and Deole met the Commissioner in Sind and discussed with him the situation created by the floods and the necessary relief measure.—A. P.

GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN DHOLKA

VISITS POOR MEN'S HUTS

(From a Correspondent.)

DHOLKA, Sept. 16.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson arrived at Dholka on the 14th September at about 10-15 a.m., and was received at the station by the Mamlatdar, Mr. Shantilal Vakil, Mr. Mameklal Vakil, Mr. Gaurishanker, Mr. Shermiya and others. His Excellency, then made a move in the town visiting the cheap grain shop opened by the Ahmedabad Yarn Merchants' Association. He saw the poverty stricken men being given grain there. Thence, His Excellency took a round in the town visiting the Sat Mata locality, the pauper area near the boring well, the Gandhi Road and the most affected locality Lakkadia Sheri, where he passed many minutes viewing the ruins under hot sun and perspiration, and was very deeply moved by the scenes and said that Dholka was the most affected part in Gujarat he saw. On his way back, passing through the Sheth Fali, Sir Leslie Wilson halted at Sindhi Gate Bungalow, and talked with Mr. Shankerprasad Trivedi for about 10 minutes where he patted the young son of Mr. Shankerprasad Trivedi and was garlanded by his younger daughter Miss Malti. Mrs. Shankerprasad and all the children of Mr Shankerprasad Trivedi were intoduced to His Excellency who shook hands with all of them. With parting smiles His Excellency visited the Rain Relief Committee's Cheap Grain Shop and the poor men who took grain therefrom. His excellency them dent to the Dispensary, where Dr. Mansukhlal took him round in the wards of males and females.

Never has a big personality like the Governor of Bombay Presidency ever toured in the districts, like Sir Leslie Wilson who took pains to inspect the havoes of rain and miseries of people in Dholka ar Bhal, under the scorching heat of the sun, actually bathing in perspiration. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson has really proved to be a sympathetic kind and good Governor.

RELIEF TO AGRICULTURISTS

PEASANTS' MEMORANDUM.

During his tour in floodstricken Gujarat His Excellency the Governor of Bombay granted interviews to various persons connected with the relief work in the affected Areas. On the 13th instant, Lady Vidyagavri Ramanbai Nilkanth, President of the Indian Farmers Peasants Federation, had an interview with Sir Leslie Wilson. The Secretary of the Federation had drawn up a memorandum for the occasion. It was presented to His Excellency for his earnest consideration and necessary favourable action. Without being long and tedious the memorandum was succinct, clear and to the point. It set forth the form that relief operations should take from purely the agriculturists' point of view. The treatment of the subject of the memorandum was quite exhaustive. The Indian Farmers Peasants Federation had the advantage of consulting and confering with some members of the Bombay Legislative Council before the memorandum was drawn up in its final form. The different proposals made in the memorandum when put in a nutshell are:—

(1) Remission of Assessment, and (2) The provision of an Economic Rehabilitation Loan of three to five crores and a Loan Requirements Committee to investigate and determine the amount required and the method of its disbursements and supervision thereof, both of which are classed as "financial". The other proposals of "non-gnacial" character include. (1) Scientific survey of the extent of ruination wrought to the agricultural lands, (2) free grant of soil to those agriculturists whose lands have become unfit for tillage and (3) the appointment of an Emergency Rules Committee to frame a distinct Code of Instruction, for use in times of distress, in consultation and co-operation with the people.

Each of the proposals have been substantiated by forceful arguments, and statistics with regard to assessment are also given. With regard to the demand for remission of Assessment the memorandum says that "Assessment Remission is an economic necessity" as vast acres of land, rendered unfit for cultivation, have to be restored to their normal productive level. After quoting from Government Rules "that the principle of Land Revenue Assessment is that the Government has right to take up 50 per cent. of the net profits or cultivation", it is made out that any Assessment at present would be a negation of this very principle as the agriculturists are placed in a serious predicament and in any wise they, surely, have to face a heavy loss.

The free grant of soil to the admittedly indebted and poverty striction agriculturists whose only means of living has been destroyed in the floods is, the memorandum points out, a sound economic policy as the Government does noa stand to lose anything. The cultivable waste if proportionately divided among this class of sufferers without charging any revenue for three or five years until the waste is made productive, will ultimately be chargeable for assessement.

With regard to Loan requirements, the memorandum points out that the demand made under this head is not only for reconstruction. It includes a comprehensive scheme of economic rehabilitation, reclamation of ruined soil's, etc.

THE POONA FLOWER SHOW.

The Show will be held at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on the 22nd instant (5 p.m.) and on the 23rd (7 to 9 a.m.)

Admission tickets can he obtained from the Empress Garden Office, Poona. The entrance of visitors will be greatly facilitated, if as many as possible, obtain their tickets before hand.

HIGH COURT

JAIN TEMPLE DISPUTE.

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

An amicable settlement was reached in the motion, before Mr. Justice Ranganekar at the High Court, for the removal of Messrs. Devkaran Mulji and Nemchand Manekchand from their positions as receivers of the Motishaw's Jain Temple at Byculla.

Messrs. D. F. Mulla, B. J. Desai and V. F. Taraporewalla appeared in support of the motion, while the receivers were represented by Mr. Coltman.

By an order of the High Court dated Sept. 10, 1920, the properties and funds of the temple were impressed with trusts of a charitable and religious nature, and the above named persons were appointed receivers, in the suit filed by Damji Dharsey and others against Ratanchand Khimchand and others.

The Present notice of motion was taken out by the defendants for the removal of the receivers on the grounds that they had failed to file and pass their accounts since their appointment seven years ago and that they had used the moneys and cash of the temple for their own purpose.

When the case was called on Saturday morning, Mr. Mulla asked for time to consider the settlement which was under negotiations.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

Ultimately the settlement was announced on the following terms.

The resignations of the present receivers which were already before the court, were to be accepted on the understanding that they were not to be candidates to be appointed as trustees again.

Two new receivers Messrs. Amarchand Kalyanchand and Maneckchand Premchand Roychand were to be appointed in place of the present receivers.

The allegation of notice against Ratanchand Khimchand at whose instance the notice of motion was taken was withdrawn.

The new receivers undertook to file and pass their accounts before the Commissioner, and the funds of the temple amounting to Rs. 5,17,000 were to be deposited with the Accountant. General.

The costs of the defendants Ratanchand Khimchand and others were to be paid out of the trust funds. The receivers and plaintiffs were directed to bear their own costs.

VISIONS OF MANHOOD

MR. MUNSHS SCHOLARLY EXPOSITION

On Sunday, the annual gathering of the Sahitya Sansad was held at the St. Xavier's College Hall at 5-30 p.m., Mr. Kanailal M. Munshi, the President of the Sansad, being in the chair. The gathering was largely attended, among the persons present besides the president being Prof. N. B. Divatia, Vishwanath P. Vaidya, Chandrashankar Pandya, Nagindas T. Master, M. A. Master, Durgashankar Shastri, Ambalal Jani, K. C. Desai Motichand Kapadia, Manharram Mehta, Manilal Nanavati, Prof. K. T. Shaw, Mangaldas Mehta, Mrs. and Mr. Dharansi Thakkar, Mohanlal Desai, Bharatram Mehta, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs. and Mr. M. V. Desai, Lalit, and several other ladies and gentlemen.

MORALITY AND MANHOOD.

Mr. Munshi delivered the annual presidental address for which he had selected "The Visions of Manhood" as his subject The address dealt with the interpretation of manhood given by the different seers in literature. He stated that manhood was the one subject in which men had in all ages and climes an abiding interest and the form of literature can only hope to be permanent, which expresses the vision of manhood or inspires manhood. He divided those who had vision of manhood into three classes; (a) Those who viewed manhood irrespective of morals; (b) Those who consider morality as part of manhood; and (c) Those who viewed manhood as essentially a moral.

Of the first class, he dealt with Plutarch and dwelt at length with manhood as depicted in his lives, of which, according to the speaker, courage, ambition, and a fiery desire to acomplish deeds was an essential part.

Of the moral seers, the speaker selected the author of "Dhammapada," the Buddhist scripture which portrayed manhood as working to achieve endless destruction of misery in self and others. The different stages by which a Shramana—an ideal man according to "Dhammapada," who achieved final emancipation were discussed. The speaker also dwelt on the dangers of an ideal of absolute harmlessness.

Among the moral seers, the speaker dwelt first on Nietdsche and his theory of master morality and his conception of the blonde beast.

The speaker then dwelt on the Aryan manhood in a pure form untouched by the Shramana ideals of non-violence and harmlessness. That manhood, according to the speaker, was visioned by the Aryan seers as attaining victory, wealth and light by rendering a man a elemetal force to express one's own individuality whatever it was. From the point of view of these seers, the whole process of ascetic discipline was process by which the man became dynamic energy free from weaknesses to attain the most powerful expression of one's own temperament. The speaker then attempted a sythesis of these three kinds of visions.

The gathering dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

ENCROACHMENT ON REVENUE

COLLECTOR'S POSITION-AN ANOMALY

SUBURBAN DISTRICT BOARD'S REPORT.

Mr. S. S. Naik, President of the District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, has submitted to the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, the administration report of the Board for the year 1926-27. After mentioning the details about the income of the Board during the year under report, the President of the Boards makes the following observation:—

"In connection with the receipt side I may repeat what I said in my last Administration Report regarding the anomalous position of this Board created by the Collector holding auction sales for collecting fees on limestones and for quarries instead of this Board to which all these receipts are creditable. Also as regards the loss sustained by this Board in not obtaining credit for the royalty charged on materials removed from quarries in land in charge of the Development Department within the area of this Board. So also may be mentioned our long standing complaint regarding the receipts from fisheries which are the legitimate source of local fund revenue having been credited to Government instead of to this Board. I would earnestly invite the attention of Government to these grievances of this Board which I think deserve to be remedied as early as possible. It is, however, a matter for satisfaction that some relief has been obtained at last by Government sanctioning the levy of tolls on a few roads although our recommendation was for their levy on several more roads. The imposition of fresh taxes is a question now receiving the attention of this Board."

Proceeding the report states:—

"During the year our income has improved chiefly owing to the fact that a few items out of our total claim against the Thana District Local Board have, after a good deal of haggling and protests from the latter, been received and the closing balance shows an increase of Rs. 34,883 as compared with that of the year ending 31st March 1926. To improve the finances of this Board it was proposed to impose the following additional taxes, viz.:—Terminal Tax on animals, wood for building purposes, Wood for fuel, tobacco, tobacco powder and snuff, and Cigar and Cigarettes, and Tax on right of fishing in Creeks, on milch cattle stables, on lime and brick kilns, on tanneries, on match factories, on dyeing and bleaching factories, on bone mills, on chemical factories, and on all other factories on every B. H. D.

The urgent needs of the Board are:—(1) more schools, (2) more roads and more extensive repairs of existing roads, (3) more Medical Institutions, (4) a Veterinary Dispensary and (5) maternity and infant welfare benefit measures.

Water-supply in the Suburbs is a problem needing the attention of the Board and Government. During the past summer the wells in many villages run dry and the hardship to villagers was great. Much work requires to be done in this respect.

Medical relief has been attempted in many more places, but the necessity of medical relief in the Trombay-Chembur area is very great and the offer of a donation made by Mr. Dwarkadas Tribhowandas which is very insufficient requires to be augmented by him or by some one else."

RAINFALL THROUGHOUT PENINSULA

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

Conditions are unsettled in the Bay off the North Madras Coast, where a depression is probably forming. Widespread rain due to thunderstorms has occurred in the Peninsula. Local rain is reported from East Bengal, Assam and Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Berar, Bombay Deccan, Konkan, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Deccan, and Madras Coast north, and local in Hyderabad North and Madras southeast A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Rajputana West, Central Provinces East, and Hyderabad South.

Chief amounts are: Port Blair and Victoria Point three quarters of an inch, Bassein one, Mandalay three quarters, Maymyo and Silchar one and a half, Cox's Bazar one, Mymensingh four, Jalpaiguri and Akola one and a half, Bombay quarter, Poona, Sholapur and Chitaldrug one and a half, Bangalore three, Mysore one and a half, Mercara two, Mangalore one, Cochin one and a half, Negapatam three quarters, Madras half, Cuddapah Masulipatan and Vizagapatam three quarters, and Calingapatam one.

Forecast: Extension in Northeast India and some increase in Madras Deccan and Hyderabad.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

There will be a lecture in the hall of the Institute to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

Capt. G. V. Modak, Gwalior Army, will read a paper entitled "Study of Indian Military History illustrated by one of Sivaji's campaigns."

MUSIC.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. B. P. Tugwell, and the Officers of the 1st Bn., 2nd Bombay Pioneers, the BAND will play at the BUND GARDENS, POONA, on Tuesday, 20th September 1927, from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting. Admission free.

THE MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The Annual Elocution competition of the Muslim Students' Union will be held on Sunday, 2nd October 1927 at 5-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Union, Marina Mansion, Chowpatty Sea Face.

Entries should reach the Debates Secretary on or before the 31st inst.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL C. C.

NOMINATIONS INVITED.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of this Ward's Congress Committee are invited for the 16 seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee representing this Ward, and will be received upto 9 p.m. (S.T.) of the 24th instant at the Committee's Office No. 2, Ripon Road, near Parsi Statue, Byculla. In case of contest poll will be taken Sunday (the 9th prox.) between the hours of 1-30 to 7-30 p.m. in the Committee's office, No. 2, Ripon Road, near Parsi Statue, Byculla.

Members who are on the Roll of the Byculla District Congress Committee upto 10 a.m. (S.T.) on the 23rd September 1927 will only be entitled to vote at the said election. Membership Roll will be closed from 10 a.m. (S.T.) of 23rd September till 9th October, 1927.

DICK NORTON'S NEW GLOBE TROTTERS

Dick Norton has provided us with some good entertainment in the past, and from all accounts his latest collection of Globe Trotters are well up to standard and will give a very entertaining and bright programme of revue. The company consists of ten artistes who are reported to be really good in their own particular ways, and included in the programmes are "Happy Moments", Pleasure Land" "Scenes and Screams", "Incidents", and some others, and if the revues are anything like what their names suggest the hot spell looks like being partially bearable. The Company opens at the Excelsior Theatre next Monday after a short visit to Poona over the week-end. To-night and to-morrow evening the Excelsior is occupied by another two performances of that unusually good Parsi historical drama. "Khushru Shirin", which has been meeting with a wonderful success so far and is undoubtedly well worth a visit even by those not conversant with the Gujarati language in which it is performed, for the scenery and costumes are magnificent while the story is not difficult to follow.

GLOBE CINEMA.

The extraordinary rush at The Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road and the repeated requests of the public to continue the superb photo play entitled "Krishnakanta's Will" adapted from the famous novel of Bankhimchandra by Madan Theatres Ltd., has compeled the management to run it another week. It is the picture that was shown in Calcutta for twenty-eight successive weeks. The story as we have already related is one which has for its basis the burning topic of the day of the Hindus. The past week saw The Globe Cinema, packed with Hindus, many of whom actually wept at the pathetic scenes in which Miss Sita Devi the star of "The Light of Asia" has surpassed herself. Hundreds of the audience have said that this picture has no equal in Indian Films. It stands in a class by itself. We advise everyone to see the "one fault" leading to so many more.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

Presenting as it does, that dynamic and inimitable screen star, Priscilla Dean, in one of the most captivating roles of her cinema career, "The Danger Girl" which comes to-night and this week at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao), is a photo-play offering of transcendnnt mount. It is mystery malodramath's picture of the finest type. It has a gingery plot, and although not in the fullest sense a crook photo play, the undes-world element in it is strong enough to lend flavour to the mystery it graphically unfolds. A brave girl, a crook butler, a false policeman, a mysterious organ grinder, two impressionable bachelors, a sentimental aunt, a fortune in gems, which all alike seem to covet, an automobile chase and wreck—these are some of the elements of "The Danger Girl" one of the most fascinating pictures ever screened, featuring the adorable Priscilla Dean. The programme includes a comedy.

PRECEIOUS CINEMA.

The popular and daring star Harry Peel comes once again at the Precious Cinema (Lamington Road) in his latest sensational picture "Above the Clouds." In this seven-reels super-picture Harry, in defending a woman against unscrupulous women, performs some prodigies of valour including many daring circus feats an aerial flight riding on a living torso tied to a balloon, and from the height of 1495 feet, taking a hair-raising leap with a parachute. Harry Peel seems to have been determined in this picture to outdo all his previous stunts and it is surely a treat to see the hero baffling the Parisian police. The programme inclides a two-reel comedy "Ma and Pa".

On a report of the police the twelve accused arrested in connection with the riot were discharged. These include Mr. Suresh Baserjee, Dr. Nripendra Bose and six other members of the Abhoy Asram. The case against the Abhoy Asram has been fixed for September 29.—Free Press.

GRIEVANCES OF PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES.

MEMBERS' ULTIMATUM TO AUTHORITIES.

With a view to taking concerted action in the matter of redressing the numerous grievances of the Port Trust workers which in spite of repeated departmental reprecentations have not met with any response, the existing Unions of the workers have set a foot a Central Council on behalf of which the following is placed before the Chairman of the Port Trust by its honorary general secretary Mr. S. H. Jhabvala for early consideration to avoid possible contingency.

DOCK DEPARTMENT.

Since the general revision of 1920 the prospects of the Outdoor staff have been completely blocked. The maximum of Rs. 110 only month compares very unfavourably with the maximum of Rs. 140 per mensem allowed to the members of the Indoor clerical staff. Looking to the hard nature of work as well as long hours of duty the former are entitled for higher remuneration and better treatment which should be urgently considered. The inferior grades of Port Trust employees such as Muccadams, Peons, temporary clerical staff and others are not admitted to the benefit of Provident Fund nor are they allowed anything like casual leave. It is high time that these benefits should also be extended to them.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

General revision of pay in the case of Railway employees has become overdue. Whenever a demand for revision is made the authorities take shelter under the wrong excuse of the Port Trust Railway being a very small concern and have so far successfully evaded this question of revision. Even with regard to leave and other allowance the Bombay Port Trust Railway staff stands at a great disadvantage and needs immediate revision all round.

11 HOURS DUTY SYSTEM.

The members in Land and Bunders Department have to put in every day 11 hours of duty beginning with 7-30 a.m. and ending 6-30 p.m. without any intermission which is inhuman and not in harmony with natural rules of health. It is earnestly hoped that such unnatural and inhuman hours of duty will be soon replaced by the adoption of scale prevalent in the Customs Preventive Department in conjunction with whom the members of the above staff have to work.

WORKSHOP EMPLOYEES.

Unlike other workshop employees the Port Trust employees are styled temporary though represented ever since the formation of the Union has been ignored by the authorities on fanciful plea. The claims for being recognised as permanent and the ultimate introduction of Time Scale is that tenure of service in the workshop depends upon the work in hand at different times. Men are taken up or removed as the quantity of work in hand is more or less. Though this sounds well the truth is other way round. The only object in continuing to advance this excuse seems to be designed to defeat the men's right to periodical promotions which is the case with all other workshops.

An early opportunity is sought by the Committee to meet the Chairman to discuss the whole position.

LADY ROBBED IN DAYLIGHT

LURE OF THE NECKLACE.

On Friday last at about 3 p.m. a Hindoo lady named Lakshmibai was resting in her room at Chinch Bunder Road when one Hindoo named Mangal Kalidas entered it opened a penknife and frightening her snatched away necklace she was wearing. It was worth Rs. 150. Then while Mangal was trying to run away Lakshmibai raised an alarm and the Bhaiya of Chawl who was downstairs ran, to her help. Manga' seeing the Bhaiya threw away the necklace and tried to escape. In the meantime a Police constable also came on the scene and arrested Mangal Sub-Inspector Savant placed him before the Second Magistrate Mr. Khairaz who remanded him to Police custody upto 24th inst. for farther enquiries.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND "STATESMAN."

MR. KANJI'S RESOLUTION.

At the special meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust to be held to-day at 4-30 p.m., Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas will move the following resolution which will be seconded by Dr. Vora:—

"That in view of the insulting remarks against Indian womanhood published by the "Statesman", the Board are of opinion that no advertisement concerning the administration of the Board be given to that paper.

"That the Committee be requested to rescind their resolution passed at their last meeting, far as it sanctions giving of an advertisement to the 'Statesman'."

SIMLA ART EXHIBITION

BOMBAY ARTISTS' EXCELLENT WORK

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The feature of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition which was opened on Thursday by the Viceroy is certainly the strong contribution of pictures from Western India, and everyone is commenting on the excellent drawing and painting for which the Bombay artists are responsible. This is the more interesting because for many years the Simla Society's Exhibition has been noted for amateurs' work, and most of the first class prizes indeed are naturally allotted to them rather than to the professional artists.

This year Simla had the unusual opportunity of viewing the work of Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee, Mr. Lalkaka, Mr. Tirandadi, Mr. Dhunandhar, Mr. Tasha, Mr. Sardesai, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Panwar, Mr. Chudekar, Mr. Kamadolli, Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Chavan, Mr. D'Cruz, Mr. Sajjip, Mr. Haldarkar, Mr. Parandeker and others: the amateurs have been well supported by this phalanx of professional talent. To this strong list of exhibitors from Bombay must be added the names of Mr. S. and Mr. R. Ukil from Delhi, in the latter as an amateur has qualified for the Viceroy's prize which he wins with his large picture in water colours of the goddess Durga,—a many-armed figure shown in the heat of conflict. The picture is a most elaborate composition in the rigid convention which such a subject best fits, and though more successful in drawing than colour is a very considerable effort in conventional art. Mr. S. Ukil shows an equally interesting series of pictures in similar style. In the same section of water colours Mr. Tasher's fine studies of figures and buildings, and Mr. Dhurandhar's solitary exhibit (one of the successful subject pictures) are notable examples of sustained effort, while Mr. Parandhekar's delightful views, and Mr. Feranciz fine study of sunlight flickering over tombs, can only be matched in this kind by Mr. Chandekar's brilliant little pictures, so piequant in quality and colour. Among the oils—besides Mr. Lalkaka's sound portrait which has been rewarded by the judges, and some gems from the brush of Mr. A. X. Sundade there is an excellent painting of an old man seated in a doorway which in its lighting and truth of colour is one of Mr. Sardesai's best things, and a wholly delightful village maiden by M. A. Kamadolli which to judge from the appreciation of visitors will not have long to wait for a purchaser. Mr. Haldankar's pictures, though sound, are pitched in a more sombre key, but Mr. M. A. Joshi's little landscapes, and one excellent one by Mr. Sajjip in which the typical palms of Bombay are featured, more than hold their own for freshness and charm.

Mr. D'Cruz has captured recognition with his heads of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas in oils, unnamed subject, in black and white, and Mr. Panwalkar though showing weaker pictures in the oils sections than usual—retrieves the position well with some very thorough acceptable water colours.

The result of this year's combined effort is certainly an increase in the prestige of art in Western India even though many of the younger men such as Mr. Najarkar, Mr. Bhansale, and Mr. Ahivasi are not represented this year.

EXHIBITION OF MODERN INDIAN PAINTING.

TO BE OPENED IN TOWN HALL

The Society for the Encouragement of Indian Art has organised an Exhibition of Modern Indian Painting to be opened by His Highness Sir Ranjit Singh K.C.I.E. Maharaja Saheb of Bawani (C.I.), at the Town Hall, on Thursday the 22nd September at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

MR. HUSAIN TYEBJI ENTERTAINED.

DINNER AT THE ISLAM CLUB

The members of the Islam Club entertained Mr. Hussain Tyebji at a dinner on his being appointed Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court.

Mr. Kazi Kazruddin in proposing the toast of the guest of the evening dwelt on the quiet amiability and the versatile intelligence of Mr. Tyebji, and remarked that though Mr. Hussain preferred to live in seclusion out of sheer modesty, those who came in contact with him were much impressed with his qualities of head and heart. Mr. Kazi drew the attention of the Government to the indifference shown by them towards the legitimate claims of the Mussalmans to responsible Government posts and hoped that greater care would be taken in future to safeguard them.

Mr. Tyebji in reply thanked the members of the Club for their hospitality and said that although he was not a frequent visitor of the Club his association with it were very old. Even his modesty, he remarked, did not prevent him from taking an active interest in the Islam Club and other local Muslim institutions of a representative character. He was always at the service of his co religionists and that the honour done to him by them would serve as an impetus in the faithful discharge of his duties.

Mr. Tyebji was then garlanded by Khan Bahadur Hakim Mohmed Dayam.

CRICKET

HINDU GYM WIN,

MAHALE SCORES A CENTURY.

On Sunday the Hindu Gym. entertained the Catholic Gym. on their own ground on the Kennedy Sea Face, a close and high scoring match resulting in a victory for the home team by six wickets. Winning the toss the visitors elected to bat on a hard and true wicket and sent out O. Gonsalves and A. C. Pereira to open their innings. At 11 the latter was bed by Karmakar off Pardeshi, but when Faria joined Gonsalves there ensued a good partnership which produced 109 runs. The pair were separated when Faria had his wickets scattered by Pathare, and then Gonsalves followed him to the pavilion soon after. Both had batted confidently. J. D'Souza and P. N. Pereira joined in another good partnership, increasing the score by 66 runs before being separated. Richards and Rofine carried the total to 237 for the loss of six wickets when the side declared. Richards had a merry innings of 26 which included three sixes and a four.

L. P. Jai and K. G. Pardeshi, who had made a sensational first wicket stand not so long ago, were the opening batsmen for the Hindus. At 28 Pardeshi was sent back by Richards but Jai was joined by Mahale and went on to score a fine total of 89 which included eleven fours and a six, his runs being made as the result of a versatile batting display. The partnership had realised 113 runs. Kalgutkar and Gupte helped Mahale to take the score to 155. When Karmarkar to join Mahale there began a partnership which carried the Hindus' score past their opponents' without further loss. Mahale incidentally scored a brilliant 107 (not out) of which 68 were made as the result of boundary strokes. This rising young batsman has been doing very well lately and everything points to a successful appearance in this season's Quadrangular Tournament.

CATHOLIC GYM.

O. Gonsalves, c Karmarkar, b K. G. Pardeshi	58
A. C. Pereira, c Dalvi, b K. J. Pathare	4
J. Faria, b K. J. Pathare	55
J. D'Souza, C. Pardeshi, b N. C. Pandya	41
P. N. Pereira, c Mahale, b Tandulwadkar	35
L. Burnyan, b N. C. Pandya	1
G. Richards, not out	26
H. Rofino, not out	8
J. Heredia and J. Edwards Did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total (for 6 wkts.)	237

Bowling:—
K. J. Pathare, 2 wickets for 54 runs.
N. C. Pandya, 2 wickets for 50 runs.
Tandulwadkar, 1 wicket for 35 runs.
K. G. Pardeshi, 1 wicket for 20 runs.

HINDU GYM.

L. P. Jai, l.b.w. A. C. Pereira	89
K. G. Pardeshi, b G. Richards	11
H. A. Mahalo, not out	107
W. L. Kalkutkar, b A. C. Perira.	4
A. G. Gupte, l.b.w. P. N. Pereira.	2
M. G. Karmarkar, not out	26
Tandulwadkar, S. R. Desai, N. C. Pandya, K. J. Pathare, S. M. Dalvi, Did not bat.	
Extras	1
Total (for 4 wkts.)	240

Bowling:—
G. Richards, 1 wicket for 92 runs.
P. N. Pereira, 1 wicket for 56 runs.
A. C. Pereira, 2 wickets for 25 runs.

RUGBY.

ALL INDIA TOURNEY.

PRINCE OF WALES'S VOLUNTEERS WIN.

The final of the All-India Rugby Tournament between the Prince of Wales's Volunteers and Calcutta produced a well contested game the former winning deservedly by one try (3 points) to nil. As before the Volunteers concentrated on their forwards and the brilliant game put up by these resulted in the unbalancing of the Calcutta side who were never allowed to settle down. McQuade the Volunteers' half-back was the star player on the side while Norman was the best amongst a splendid pack.

The opening half proved unproductive but soon after the interval a forward rush by the Volunteers saw Gunning touch down the only try under difficulties, McQuade made a brilliant attempt to convert but narrowly failed, the ball hitting the post. Calcutta tried their best to equalise but the Volunteers' defence gave nothing away and the end came with the soldiers still leading.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (1 try) 3 points
Calcutta ..... Nil.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers:—Griffiths; Cox, Gunning, Cross and Tellow; McLoughlan and McQuade; Palmer, Chadwick, Dempsey, Heaton, Birch, Burgess, Cain and Nooman.

Calcutta:—Markay; Petrie, Smith, Donald and Arthur; Carter and Cook; Corsar, Crossman, Airwan, Stanton Hills, Wyatt, Barry and Cowgill.

Referee.—J. E. Moir.

MAHATMAJI'S VISIT TO ORISSA.

The Secretary A. I. S. A. Utkal informs:—

Mahatma Gandhi has finally decided to give the Utkal Province one month immediately after his Ceylon tour, from 20th November to 20th December. A telegram to the effect has now been received from Sj. C. Rajagopalachariar.

Karachi Municipality.

TENDERS FOR LOAN

OF

Rs. 15 Lakhs.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the LOAN of **RS. 15 LAKHS** being the first instalment of the loan of Rs. 27,23,000 sanctioned by the Government of India for Municipal Drainage Works in the City, bearing interest at **5 PER CENT.** to be fully repaid at the end of 30 years.

INSTALMENTS.

Ten per cent. on application and the balance on allotment.

Tenderers may pay instalments as above or on any prior date and interest on such instalments will be paid from date of payment.

Brokerage at the rate of **1/8 PER CENT.** will be paid to recognized brokers through whom accepted applications are received.

Tenders for the whole or any portion of the Loan in multiples of Rs. 100 will be received upto 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time) on Friday, the 30th September, 1927, by the Chief Officer at the Municipal Office, Karachi.

Tender forms and other particulars available on application to the Chief Officer, Karachi Municipality.

JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA,
President,
Karachi Municipality.

1st September, 1927. 29253

HEAD SEVERED FROM BODY

ELECTRIC TRAIN FATALITY.

A fatal railway accident occurred on Saturday night when a woman named Shantoobai Pandu aged about 22 years was run over and killed by 3 down electric train at Koliwada railway station. At an inquest held by the City Coroner on Sunday morning, the jury returned a verdict of death by her head having been severed from her body by a railway train at night when she was crossing the lines. The deceased was found lying down with a tin-pot by her side. Evidently she was going out in the open to answer the nature's call.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF MAISTRY

A Mahar woman named Sitabai Daval (18) was knocked down and killed by a local train, on Saturday afternoon, near Byculla Bridge. The driver of the train (Electric Section, G. I. P. Ry.), in his evidence before the City Coroner on Sunday morning, said that while approaching the Station, he had whistled out loudly as a warning to people who might be on the lines. A goods train was coming from Wadi Bundar towards his train. Coming out of the bridge he saw a gang of workmen between his train and the goods train. In spite of his whistling, the workmen did not appear to move. He had, therefore, to control the brakes and stop the train. He did not know if any one was knocked down. After he stopped he found the dead body of a woman with her head fractured. The jury gave a verdict of death by fracture of skull due to her having been knocked down by an up electric train near Byculla Bridge. On the evidence the jury held that the death was due to the negligence of the Maistry Mahamad Imamuddin who failed to warn the labourers working under him, of the approach of the train.

DEATH BY OPIUM POISIONING.

A Mahomedan youth named Umar Mohamad residing at Memonwada Road, died on Saturday night, in the J. J. Hospital, as a result of opium poisoning. In her evidence which she gave at an inquest held by the City Coroner, on Sunday morning, the mother of the deceased said that her son returned home at about 2 p.m. on Saturday and went to bed straightway without speaking a word with anybody. She tried to wake him up at about 6 p.m. but he neither moved nor made any reply. He was brought to the hospital where it was declared that he had already expired. He was not in the habit of taking opium. The witness did not suspect any foul play. The jury gave verdict of death by opium poisoning evidently self administered.

THE POONA GUJARATI BANDHU SAMAJ

ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING

The Poona Gujarati Bandhu Samaj celebrated last week its Annual Social Gathering under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Haribhai Desaibhai Desai, Minister of Education. A varied programme was undergone including the sports of the Gujarati Students of Colleges and Schools as well as extempore speeches and dialogues by Gujarati Amatuts. A Special Gathering of ladies was also held under the Presidentship of Mrs. Tarabai Haribhai Desai on the 3rd instant in this connection. Principal N. M. Shah, Star Wrangler, the President of the Samaj requested Dewan Bahadur Desai the President of the Day's function to occupy the chair and the General Secretary Mr. K. J. Gandhi, B. A. B. E. (Civil' &c., then read his report regarding last year's activities of the Samaj, and described in brief as to how the members of the Poona Gujarati Bandhu Samaj rose to the occasion of giving relief to the flood-stricken people of Gujarat and Kathiawar by collecting about Rs. 3000. The President after giving away the prize to the winners congratulated the Samaj for their all round activities and gave a short speech befitting the occasion. After the presentation of flowers and thanks giving and light refreshments, the gathering terminated after a brilliant evening's work.

AMERICAN LAWN TENNIS SINGLES

LACOSTE BEATS TILDEN IN FINALS.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Forest Hill.—In the final of the American Lawn Tennis Singles Championship Lacoste beat Tilden 11/9, 6/3, 11/9.—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 19, 1927.

WANTED: PROMPT ACTION.

The readiness with which the Viceroy agreed to receive a deputation representative of both Houses of the Central Legislature to voice the deep anxiety and concern with which India views the present plight of the Indian community in East Africa will be appreciated all over the country. The memorial submitted by the deputation bears trace of the successful efforts of Mr. Andrews who joined the deputation to give an admirable and succinct history of the Indian question in Kenya. The knowledge which Lord Irwin has already gathered of this question in shaping the Wood-Winterton Agreement of 1922 and the hostility and bitterness with which it was received by the White settlers in Kenya will, we hope, go a long way in inducing in him and in his advisers the conviction that the Indian case in Kenya has worsened between 1922 and now. We hope they realise that prompt and continued protest—and of a more intense quality than the one visible in the Viceroy's reply—alone can save it from being hopeless. But India expects not merely the negative relief of finding the Indian case in Kenya not growing hopeless but the positive satisfaction, through the efforts of the Government of India, of Indians in East African territories being allowed that rightful share in their political and economic development which is their due.

The deputation to the Viceroy did well to point out that the fact of these territories having a "special and intimate" interest to India had been recognised by His Majesty's Government. That recognition, as the deputation rightly emphasised, "has never been withdrawn" by Whitehall. They further pointed out that "in recent years the relation between East Africa and India has become even closer and its links of connection with India are more binding than ever." This is a fact which the White settlers detest, nor do they like it that the "natural tendency of the future will be for India to play a still more prominent part in the development of East Africa." Their contention is that 10,000 Whites should lord it over the 60,000 Indians, the legislative and administrative power always remaining in White hands. They have found the Tory Government of England only too glad to give them assistance in the formulation of these ideas and the speech by Sir Edward Grigg to the Legislative Council of Kenya on his return from England breathes a spirit of determination not to allow Indian interests to assert themselves further and even to reduce their importance in certain directions. Sir Edward Grigg is simply carrying out the policy of the Colonial Office, and the fact that the latter did not even care to consult the Government of India before the appointment of the Hilton-Young Commission indicates that in satisfying the desire of the White settlers for administrative and legislative autonomy with certain "Imperial safeguards" the Colonial Office is not willing to allow the view of other "immigrant communities" to prevail. Sir Edward Grigg remarked in his speech, "there is only one school in which a population such as our white population here with its inherited character can learn, and that is the school of political responsibility." It is significant that the phraseology in which this idea of learning political responsibility was expressed gave considerable satisfaction to the White settlers. There is no hope in the Governor's words of Indians in the Colony being allowed to learn in the school of political responsibility. While the Feetham Commission's report had done a gross injustice to the claims of Indians for adequate representation on the local bodies in the Colony, its Governor could give them only the cold assurance that with regard to Mombasa, and presumably with regard to that township alone, "Government was prepared to give consideration to reasonable criticism" on their part. That is just the point. The Government of Kenya want "reasonable criticism." The limit of what is reasonable and what is not is evidently to be determined by Delamere and Company, to whom Sir Edward Grigg has now completely gone over. To the Indian community he preaches in his speech the time-honoured gospel of wholehearted co-operation. The recent "concordat" on Indian questions in South Africa, he tells them, "has shown how much more can be achieved by a spirit of co-operation than by a spirit of controversy."

In his reply to the deputation which waited on him, Lord Irwin calls for the same tune of co-operation. He urges patience, he counsels good-will. He expatiates upon what the Government of India have already done. Much of their action has, it is now evident, lain in the sphere of forwarding reports of protest speeches made in India to the British Government, who, the Viceroy assures the deputation, "are not unmindful of the vital Indian interests involved." If they are, not unmindful they can show it by agreeing to the Indian demand for adequate representation on the Hilton-Young Commission and for putting an embargo upon giving effect to the recommendations of the Feetham Commission which Sir Edward Grigg so readily promised to the White settlers. This will be some little earnest of Whitehall's desire to remove the steadily growing menace to the self-respecting existence of Indians in East Africa.

RUSHING THE BILL.

We observed last week, writing on the Bill to penalise attacks on religion, that the Bill, born of a panic was being hustled in a panic. To the truth of this statement the discussion in the Assembly on the Bill is an ample testimony. When Mr. Kangaswami Iyengar rose to oppose the Bill, the President shrewdly asked him if his was not a voice in the wilderness. Mr. Belvi's motion for circulating the Bill to elicit public opinion was thrown out. Many of those who had pleaded only the day before for more time to consider the Bill prohibiting child marriages, a subject which has been discussed in public for a generation and more, were now for rushing the bill straightway. When Mr. Belvi asked if much would be lost by deferring the enactment of the Bill for a few months, one member cried out hysterically: "Who would carry the dead bodies?" This cry, a variant of "Religion in danger", is typical of the mood or temper in which many of the supporters are at the present moment. Undoubtedly they mean well. But having worked themselves up into the feeling that religion is in danger, they clutch at this Bill, which purports to protect religion, as their salvation. They have not paused to consider whether the remedy may not be worse than the disease.

The burden lies on the supporters of the Bill to prove that the present law is not enough for the purpose in view and that the new law would not go farther than was intended. But few supporters of the Bill took the trouble to elucidate these main issues. Raja Ghaznafarali Khan, however, did touch upon the first point. He observed that Section 153 of the Penal Code was defective inasmuch as it was difficult for the prosecution to prove that a particular writing had really created enmity between communities, though it might have hurt the religious feelings of a community. This line of reasoning itself reveals the danger of the new Bill. Under the Bill a writing becomes an offence, even if it is not calculated to promote class hatred or cause "breach of the peace," if only it is a maliciously intended attempt to insult a religion or religious beliefs. It is extremely difficult to gauge one's intentions correctly. These are often inferred from the tendencies of one's acts. A writing, therefore, may come under the new law if only it wounds, or is regarded as wounding one's religious susceptibilities. This is the danger as pointed out in the dissenting minute in the Select Committee's Report. The new Bill, according to that minute, is a "concession to intolerance" which can only "tend to increase fanaticism." It is curious that Mr. Kelkar, who signed the minute, shortly after supported the Bill, though he confessed his "mind rebelled against the creation of a new offence." Mr. Sherwani, who was the only Muslim member, who wanted to oppose the Bill "vehemently," declined to vote against it, being bound by the mandate of his constituency given in advance. Even the amendment of Mr. Prakasam to protect specifically a 'bona fide' criticism of religion, was thrown out. Mr. Crerar was so sure of his majority that he did not deign to reply to this amendment. The Assembly will do well to realise that the "concession to intolerance" has already begun to assert itself.

MAHARASHTRA VYAPARI PARISHAD.

Maharashtra has made its mark in Indian politics and in Indian culture. During the last decade or two it has extended its enterprise to industry and commerce. The second session of the Maharashtra Vyapari Parishad, held in Poona during the week-end under the presidentship of Mr. Walchand Hirachand, considered ways and means further to develop the trade and industries of the province. In his address Mr. Walchand deplored the paucity of roads and railways in Maharashtra and generally in the whole of the Bombay Presidency. He urged that the Imperial Bank should open branches in every important town in the Presidency. He specially stressed the urgent need for a Maharashtra Merchants' Chamber, to be affiliated to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and later also to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. This is sound advice by a sound businessman and we have no doubt Maharashtra will not be long in acting upon it, nor need Maharashtra be told how to extract the last rupee from a reluctant Government for roads, railways and general industrial development. Maharashtrians have been a little slow in taking to business. Now that they have done so, their progress is assured, for few can beat them in pertinacity and enterprise. Business instincts and tastes, however, need time to percolate to the masses. A central technological and commercial college and a net-work of smaller ones in all important centres of Maharashtra may well be added to the list of things recommended by Mr. Walchand.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

FALSE AND SCURRILOUS CHARGES.

WHAT IS BEHIND THE MOVE?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I again request you to kindly extend to me the hospitality of your paper?

It was on 28th July last that the "Times of India" saw fit to make very serious allegations against the Medical Faculty and the Syndicate of the Bombay University and when "One Who Knows" met some of the allegations and requested the editor of the "Times of India" to make an "amende honorable", it appears to have infuriated the worthy editor to such an extent that he again came to the attack, challenging the University to clear itself from the stigma of the charges, which, he said, in spite of "One Who Knows's" communication, he dared repeat and remain impenitent.

"TIMES OF INDIA"S ATTITUDE.

I am not concerned with the doings of the University which could be trusted to take care of itself; but sir, you will grant that when a responsible journalist makes definite charges and repeats them, the average man has no choice but to take them to be founded on facts furnished by some reliable informant. And while I was amazed and grieved, I hated to think that such a state of affairs as alleged by the "Times of India" could be a possibility, firstly, because no decent man likes to think of his own University in that way and, secondly, because, I knew some of the men who happen to be on the Medical Faculty and on the Syndicate, and I refused to believe anything underhand about them. It was this faith in me that led me to make searching inquiries, which enabled me to 'openly refute' the charges over my own signature in your columns on 31st August 1927.

AFRAID OF TRUTH.

Sir, I had hoped that the "Times of India" would welcome truth and would publish my communication, but as stated by me before, the editor did not think it worth his while to bother about such a petty thing as correct information—perhaps, one is tempted to think, it did not suit his purpose. Only a day previously he had given publicity to a long communication by "Medicus", maligning the University and making charges and supporting them by insinuations making a show of basing them on 'facts,' which only turned out to be half-truths, worse than deliberate mis-statements. One wonders, if, really, it was 'Medicus" who furnished the reliable information to the "Times" on which the editor based his leaders and attacked the University, or, whether, "Medicus" just came in handy for the "Times" to support its own case! Anyway, the glaring fact remains that only a few days before "Medicus's" communication, Dr. Socrates Noronha's second letter, was refused publication and so was mine a few days later, and one need not wonder why. Both of us challenged the statements of the "Times" and of "Medicus" and apparently it did not suit the purpose of the editor of the "Times of India" to give publicity to the corrected version. The truth appears to be that the "Times of India" did not want the true version and it would not have it when it was offered to it.

JOURNALISTIC ETHIES, NEW STYLE.

The above facts throw a lurid light on the "spirit of fair-play and journalistic honesty" as understood and practised by the editor of the "Times of India". I trust, he has, by now, found time to read my refutation of his allegations. I am awaiting his reply. Let us see, if he finds it still possible to continue to repeat the charges, he made before, and still remain "impenitent".

But, perhaps, his 'motive' in writing the way he did, was quite different. The concluding portion of his leader of 28th July points the direction in which his mind was probably running at the time and reading the lines and in between them, one feels that the "Times of India" was only concerned with making out a case for the I. M. S. men. Verily, it would appear as if all that elaborate foundation of allegations against the Medical Faculty and the Syndicate was deliberately laid down for the construction of a superstructure of a specious and special pleading for the Indian Medical Service.'

Now, let us see what this eulogy of the I.M.S. means and whither it leads. In the first place, let me assure the "Times" that I for one am not minded to contradict the statement that the I.M.S. men

(Continued on page 10.)

FLOOD RELIEF IN BARODA.

(BY DR. SUMANT B. MEHTA.)

The policy and the measures of the Government of Baroda in regard to flood relief have been criticised variously in the Bombay papers. Personally I do not believe that any stick is good enough to beat a Government with and at the risk of being misunderstood by my friends I propose to submit my view of the case.

The city and several talukas of the district of Baroda suffered heavily from the floods. 4,500 houses in the city and 43,382 in the district are estimated to have been either wholly or partially demolished. In the flooded areas the food-stuffs, the crops, clothes, vessels, cattle, agricultural implements and other belongings were also lost.

As measures of immediate relief the Government of Baroda distributed corn, clothes and some money for propping up shelter and for this purpose the whole of the sanctioned amount, Rs. 50,000, has been spent. Temporary accommodation in Dharmashalas and other public buildings was given, and it was ordered that building materials such as trees, kankar, sand, stone, etc., in the Government land was placed at the disposal of the village panchayats.

For seeds and agricultural needs Tagavi, free of interest, was given and over 3 1|2 lakhs has already been paid up, and the payment is not yet over. For farmers of the attached estates Rs. 22,000 was earmarked, and I understand that pressure is placed on the Inamdars and Thakors to pay Tagavi to their farmers.

I must not be understood to say that the needs of all the people have been satisfied. Quite a large number of non-Khatedars remain unhelped, while the big Khatedars have received insufficient amounts. The Tagavi to be given this year should be in the spirit of philanthropy and less of calculation.

In the adjoining British territories the Gujarat Prantik Samiti organised shops for either cheap or free distribution of seeds and for similar distribution of corn. In this work they were materially helped by charitable institutions from Bombay and elsewhere. The Baroda Praja Mandal Committee received help from many quarters, but the greatest help came from the Bombay Central Flood Relief Committee and the Gujarat Prantik Samiti. The monetary help from the Government of Baroda was not liberal. To the Prantik Samiti I feel extremely grateful for sending us an army of trained volunteers. From the Dewan Saheb, his assistants and some individual officers we have received ready response, but the Government machine has been slow and ineffective.

It is true that iron-sheets for roofing were not distributed in our district. The rules for building loans are far from satisfactory and on this subject both the city and the rural Relief Committees disagree with the Government. There are a large number of poor people in the city for whom the City Committee demands especial consideration. The administration of relief in the Kadi district has been sadly neglected, but that will form the subject of another article, if the Editor will permit it.

THE RESERVE BANK BILL.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

After months of discussion and a considerable amount of expenditure we find that the only useful recommendation of the Currency Commission in the form of the Reserve Bank Bill is not to be proceeded with for the present. Does it mean that the Bill will come up hereafter, or is the Bill going to be dropped altogether? From all accounts, with all its defects, the Reserve Bank Bill was a piece of legislation which would benefit India. It would transfer the control and direction of the currency policy of the country to an authority within the country. On the details, too, Government had met the popular demand by agreeing to a State bank. In the latest scheme Sir Basil Blackett had put before the non-official members he had consented not to exclude the members of the Legislature from the electorate. That scheme had the additional advantages of being more practical and more democratic than any alternative scheme which had been put forward. The reception that scheme had received, left no room for doubt that the Bill would go through. A stage had undoubtedly been reached whereby agreement between the Indian Legislature and the Executive Government a valuable step to the undoubted advantage of the country was being taken. But there the matter has been forced to rest. And why? Because, it is rumoured, the Secretary of State has so willed. If so, it is up to the Indian Legislature not to rest content until the Bill is passed. They should see to it that the tyranny of the Secretary of State is not allowed to prevail and a useful measure is not prevented from being placed on the Statute Book merely because some outside authority does not approve of it. The Assembly should insist on the Bill being passed this session. If this is not possible, they should insist on a special session being called in order to pass this Bill.

Notes of the Day.

Misleading.

When Lord Lytton tells the third committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva that India was less intimately concerned with disarmament than most of the countries represented there he is misleading that body and misrepresenting Indian opinion on the subject. If India had been represented by her own nationals at the League, if the head of the Indian delegation were a representative Indian, such a misrepresentation would not have been possible. India is very intimately interested in disarmament. If her own children were allowed to learn how to defend their country, if she had a truly national army, the cost of her own defence, including that of defending the frontier would be far less than the present amount which consumes half the revenues of the Central Government. But her military policy is dictated by the needs of British Imperialism and she remains the milch cow of the British War office.

A Grudging Tribute.

It is amusing to notice how the imperialistic tinge of the Liberal doctrine favoured by the "New Statesman" makes that journal almost uncharitable and narrow-minded in its reference to the late Egyptian leader, Zaghul Pasha. "He must be regarded as having been a great man", the "New Statesman" remarks, "for any man who can control and direct the national passions of a whole nation must in some fashion be 'great'." It appears the head and front of Zaghul Pasha's of fending was that "he was very difficult to deal with." He would not have been the acknowledged leader of Egyptian nationalism for a quarter of a century if Britain had found him tractable and accommodating. But what is, of course, steady independence of character in a British politician becomes "intransigence" in the case of leaders of opinion in countries where England is so anxious to pursue her altruistic purpose of doing them good.

Handlooms and Mills.

Any one who has still a lingering fear that the Yarn Bill may be a blow to the handloom industry will do well to read carefully the speech of Mr. Manmohandas Ramji on the Bill in the Council of State. Therein he lucidly explains that the adverse effect of the Bill on the handlooms, if any, will be negligible. He shows that the incidence of the specific duty on fine counts will not be more than the present duty. Handloom cloth made from medium counts will have to pay only half an anna more per pound, which is equal to a pie per yard of cloth and which can be easily passed on to the consumer. Coarser yarn is obtained by the handlooms entirely from the Indian mills, which pay no duty and which will be forced to keep down the price of these counts because of their huge stocks and keen internal competition. Speaking generally, he says that the handlooms and the mills hardly compete against each other and are rather inter-dependent. The former make special patterns not possible in the mills but get most of their yarn from the mills themselves. In the long run, therefore, any injury to the mills is an injury to the handlooms.

Municipal Ayurvedic Dispensaries.

The question of opening free Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the various wards of Bombay has been for some time before the Corporation. The Medical Relief Committee of the Corporation has submitted to the latter body a report on the question, damning the indigenous systems with faint praise. The Committee thinks that on financial and other grounds it is inadvisable and impossible to start a Unani and an Ayurvedic dispensary in each Ward of the city but that in order to enable adequate experiments to be carried on in the Unani and the Ayurvedic systems and treatment and to provide facilities in these kinds of treatment for such of the public as desire such treatment subsidies should be granted to approved organisations operating on these lines. It is superfluous to add that the Committee consists predominantly of Allopathic doctors, who know next to nothing about the indigenous systems. The systems are far beyond the experimental stage, they are not half so costly as the Allopathic system, and there has long been a demand for them in Bombay in spite of the Allopathic doctors. It is for the Corporation to supply the demand.

"Sport" of Shooting Birds.

The Associated Press has thought it necessary to flash the news all over the country that the Viceroy "enjoyed some good sport", bagging 29 pheasants. The reader will probably recall the story of naughty boys throwing stones at some frogs and the latter saying. "Your sport is our death." Pheasants are beautiful innocent birds but their beauty is often their bane. But in what sense, we ask, is killing them sport? There is more sport in killing tigers and cobras, it needs some courage. But shooting pheasants!

MENACE TO INDIAN INTERESTS

SIR EDWARD GRIGG'S SPEECH

LORD IRWIN COUNSELS PATIENCE

"DETERMINED TO LEAVE NOTHING UNDONE."

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

H. E. the Viceroy, replying to the deputation that waited on him in connection with the position of Indians in East Africa, said that he was glad to have an opportunity of meeting such a representative and distinguished deputation. He claimed a certain measure of familiarity with these questions as the joint author of the Wood-Winterton Agreement, and as a member of the British Cabinet when the Kenya White Paper of 1923 was approved. The object the British Government had consistently sought to pursue had been the promotion of the true interests of imperial solidarity. The only important respect in which the White Paper of July, 1927, differed from the previous White Paper, was in respect of the possibility of bringing about closer association in the discharge of the responsibilities and trusteeship of the Government. The immigrant communities' legitimate inference from this was that the claims of Indians, who constituted an important section of these communities, to such association, would be investigated by the Commission.

The Colonial Secretary had stated in the House of Commons on July 19th, expressly that the question of self-government was not implied in this White Paper, any more than it was implied in the White Papef of 1923.

PERSONNEL OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Government of India, as soon as they learnt of the proposed Commission, made a representation for the inclusion in it of some one conversant with Indian conditions. They had now forwarded the Assembly's proceedings on Mr. K. C. Roy's adjournment motion. The Government fully appreciated the general view of the Indian people, that Indian interests should be represented by Indians, and were doing their best to give effect to it, but the final decision regarding the personnel rested with the British Government, who were in the best position to consider the various factors determining the choice of the personnel, and were not unmindful of the vital Indian interests involved.

The Viceroy continued that the second suggestion, that a small deputation should be sent by the Government to East Africa, was already engaging the attention of his Government. It was now premature to consider the steps to be taken to safeguard Indian interests after the Commission had reported.

SIR EDWARD GRIGG'S SPEECH.

As regards Sir Edward Grigg's speech on his return to Kenya, they had cabled for it, but had not yet received the official version of either the speech or the Feetham Commission's recommendations. The Viceroy assured the deputation that the Government of India were under no misapprehension as to the importance to the Indian community in Kenya, of both adequate representation on local bodies and the character and composition of the majority in the colonial legislature, and if and as circumstances required it, the Government would do everything in their power to secure adequate protection for legitimate Indian interests. The Viceroy could not however help feeling that questions in East Africa would not be unaffected by recent developments in the relations of India with South Africa, for which he paid a tribute to the Habibullah Deputation, and to Messrs. Sastri and Andrews. The spirit of South Africa, he trusted, would not be without its influence outside and beyond the territories of the Union. At any rate, the atmosphere today was more favourable than that prevailing even a few years ago. For his part, he saw no reason to doubt that, with patience and good-will on both sides, they would succeed in bringing to a gradual solution these questions on which so much depended, not only for India and Great Britain, or even the British Empire, but for all humanity. The Viceroy finally gave the assurance that the Government of India felt no less deeply on the matter than the Deputation, and that they were both anxious and determined to leave nothing undone which it was in their power to do, to uphold the status and honour of the Indian communities in East Africa.—A. P.

MENACE TO INDIAN INTERESTS

SIR EDWARD GRIGG'S SPEECH.

In his address to the Kenya Legislative Council on his return from England, Sir Edward Grigg said:—

I am sure we may offer our congratulations to Mr. Justice Feetham and the other members of the Local Government Commission, including the very efficient secretaries. I am glad to inform this Hon. Council that the recommendations regarding Nairobi have been approved by the Secretary of State and I hope that legislation will be introduced promptly to give effect to those recommendations.

IMPLEMENTING THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

With regard to Mombasa, I believe that there is a certain feeling of anxiety on the part of the Indian community there and I should like to say here that the Government is prepared to give consideration to reasonable criticism. But it is intended to put the whole report into operation in due course, and I hope that the time may not be long before it all receives legislative sanction.

THE COMMISSION.

I come now to the new East African Commision and the new White Paper. I am very glad to know that both have been so widely welcomed by the Unofficial Conference here in Nairobi and by public opinion throughout the East African Territories. I was also very much struck by the warmth of the welcome given to the announcement in Southern Rhodesia. The main object of that Commission is to secure a broad and general accepted agreement upon the main lines of East African development. There is no intention whatever of forcing arbitrary and unacceptable conclusions upon Kenya or any other territory. After all, statesmen in this century have the South African warning before them. I have been saturating myself in South African history lately, and nothing in it bears more significantly upon this opportunity in East Africa than the story of the opportunity which presented itself to Disraeli's Government when it came into power in 1874. Lord Carnarvon, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies rightly realized that a great opportunity was present for establishing union at that time amongst the South African territories and that such a Union if it could be achieved would be of inestimable advantage to all the partners in it. He sent the historian, Mr. Froude, out to Africa, and Mr. Froude went about South Africa, not taking so much opinion as giving it, not asking so much what people wanted but telling them what they ought to want. The result was that the whole movement broke down, and that one of the greatest opportunities in South African history was lost. For what followed? There followed Majuba and all the tragic story of the eighties; there followed the later stages of the Raid, the War and the whole period with which we are more familiar. It took a generation to arrive, after endless trouble, bitter striving and much bloodshed, at a solution which was in the hands of statesmanship at least 30 years before. I am sure that that example is well appreciated at the present time in England and that the desire there is to proceed entirely by agreement.

THE WHITE PAPER.

With that preface I come to the question of constitutional development in Kenya. It is recognised in England that the time has come to take into partnership the Colonists who have made this country their home. The nature of the White Paper makes that absolutely clear and it is emphasised and repeated in the speech made to Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I discussed the subject with representatives of all parties while I was in England and I found that the recognition of that principle was very wide. I heard only two arguments against it. The first was that East Africa in no part of it is a white man's country. The only necessary answer to that I think is, "Come to Kenya." After little more than twenty years settlement is established in this Colony and there is rising a thriving generation of boys and girls who are going to make their home in the Colony. That disposes of the subject. I do not thing it necessary to argue the physiological question as some people wish to do. Some generations hence that may be an interesting question but now and in this generation it is necessary to recognise the fact that statesmanship must deal here in East

(Continued on page 8.)

KING EMPEROR'S GIFT

FOR THE FLOOD STRICKEN.

SIMLA, Sep. 18.

His Majesty the King Emperor has been graciously pleased to send a gift of Rs. 2,000 to the funds now being raised for the alleviation of distress caused by the recent floods in India. This gift has been suitably acknowledged by the Viceroy on behalf of India.—A.P.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN JAPAN

NO DUTY TO BE IMPOSED ON INDIAN PIG IRON.

SPECIAL NEW BANK TO BE STARTED.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Tokio.—Discussing the proposed increase in pig-iron tariff, Mitsuchi, Minister for Finance, stated that it was necessary for Japan to develop the iron and steel industry. Consequently authorities had been assisting by means of subsidies and they were now considering how best to continue help. He denied that authorities had any intention of imposing prohibitive duty on Indian pig-iron as this was not desirable for the consumer and for the development of the industry itself.

As a result of a Conference between the Bank of Japan and other banks it has been agreed to establish a special new bank called Showa Bank with a capital of ten million yen for the purpose of accelerating readjustment of the banks which closed at the time of financial panic in April last.

The Bank of Japan has agreed to make advances at a low rate of interest to the new bank which will amalgamate with the closed banks and others.—Reuter.

CRUSADE AGAINST NEIL STATUE

MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN

MADRAS, Sep. 18.

Before a crowded meeting of citizens of Madras the District Congress Committee launched their campaign this evening for the removal of the statue of General Neill. Swami Venkatachalam Chetty leader of the Swaraj Party in the Council who presided made an earnest appeal to the Government to respect the intense public opinion on the matter and remove the statue forthwith.

Mr. Satyamurti in moving the resolution demanding the removal of the statue said, "The statue stands to commemorate the memory of a man whose barbarous and cowardly acts of revenge did not deserve recognition in any civilised or humane country". Mr. Satyamurti made an appeal to the press throughout India to take up the matter and to Congress and other political organisations for help on behalf of "this national agitation".—A.P.

DE VALERA ELECTED

REPUBLICANS GOING STRONG

35 SEATS CAPTURED SO FAR

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Dublin.—Two main parties continue to race neck to neck. Elected persons include De Valera, Redmond, and Mrs. Collin Driscoll, sister of late Michael Collins. Hitherto the Government has secured 38 seats, Republicans 36, Labour nine and others twelve. Cosgrave standing for two constituencies headed poll at Carlow, Kilkenny with 12,950 votes.—Reuter.

300 MILES IN 3 HOURS.

RAIN INTERRUPTS MCINTOSH'S FLIGHT

LONDON, Sept. 17.

McIntosh covered three-hundred miles in three-and-half hours in a driving rain and mist, when a gale forced the abandonment of the flight half an hour after crossing the Aran Islands. The Airmen were unable to keep to the true compass course and decided that it was suicidal to continue. The machine was once forced down to within fifty feet of water. They emptied the petrol tank of 350 gallons and thus lightened succeeded in reaching the coast but the lowlying clouds forced them in follow the coast line thirty feet above water till they finally managed to enter Shannon estuary and landed on sands. The machine did not sustain any damage.—Reuter.

IN SEARCH OF A FORMULA

UNITY CONFERENCE AND COW QUESTION.

The Unity Conference discussed the cow question and that of music in front of mosques on three days, and as no decision was reached, a small committee has been appointed to report to the Conference tomorrow as regards a formula on the cow question which may be accepted by parties. Discussion on the subject of music will be continued to-morrow.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Hon. Mr. Patel distributed prizes among students of the Hindu Orphanage Industrial School, Simla.

AN D STILL THEY COME

GIANT FOKKER'S FATALTRIP: MACHINE FALLS FROM 300 FT.--TERRIBLE CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

New Brunswick (New Jersey).—The Giant Fokker aeroplane handled by inexperienced pilot and mechanic crashed killing both, and five out of ten passengers who had taken passages in it on the basis of flat charge of one cent. per lb. avoirdupois.

"One cent. per lb." offer attracted more business than expected. Consequently the Fokker machine which was not in regular service engaged a pilot who was alleged to be not familiar with this type of machine, while the mechanic was a motor car repairer. The Aeroplane however made fairly successful trips with eight passengers each time. The Pilot found on return hundred still in queue, and so he crowded ten instead of eight into fuselage for the fifth excursion. The machine rose, but before it had gone far the Engine missed fire and Fokker 'plane fell from a height of three hundred feet into the apple orchard at Newmarket. Five of the occupants who have not been killed hove received injuries and have fighting chance of recovery.—Reuter.

AN IMPENDING EARTHQUAKE?

EARTH'S SURFACE CRACKING.

SCIENTIST'S ALARMING THEORY.

NORTHWARD MOVEMENT IN INDIA

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The "Westminister Gazette" publishes to-day interviews with scientists who advance the startling theory that the earth's crust is cracking.

Recent geological observations, it is stated, show a line of earthquakes across the face of the globe since the San Francisco disaster of 1906. The line stretches across the Atlantic through Mid-Europe, Turkestan, and Japan.

Professor Muskaytoff of Moscow has collected proof showing a definite northward movement in Africa and India.

Professor Muskaytoff has accepted an invitation to visit London to deliver an address on the subject under the auspices of the Royal Geological Society.

Sir Richard Gregory substantiated Professor Muskaytoff's view and admitted that he and other scientists anticipated a disastrous earthquake within a year. Mr. R.D. Oldham, formerly of the Indian Geological Survey, he said, would probably corroborate this theory.—("Statesman's" Special Cable.)

LIVING HELL IN AHMEDABAD.

THE FLOODS--AND AFTER

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR MILLOWNERS AND MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED MUNICIPAL HOUSING LOAN

(BY S. A. B.)

II.

In the preceding article an attempt was made to draw attention to the scandalous condition of housing of the mill-workers of Ahmedabad. Since the publication of that article the following letter has been addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle" by the Secretary to Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai:—

Sir,—I have perused the article "Living Hell in Ahmedabad, Scandalous Housing Conditions" in your paper of the 15th instant and regret to note the misstatement made therein viz., "These tenements have been in existence for the last sixteen years and the Mills to which they belong are now under the control of Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai as liquidator."

In this connection please note that the Saraspur Manufacturing Co., Ltd., is in liquidation for the last three years and Mr. M. M. Bhatt is the Official Liquidator, whereas Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai *is only a temporary manager* of the said mills and as such has nothing to do with the housing conditions provided by the mills. In view of this fact will you please give this matter an early publicity and oblige?

Thanking you.—Yours, etc.

Signature Illegible.
For Secretary.

Pankore's Naka,
Ahmedabad, Sept. 16.

UNFORTUNATE ATTITUDE.

The writer of these articles gladly accepts the correction. Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai is a prominent mill-owner of Ahmedabad, and one of the most influential members of the local Mill-owners' Association and it is surprising that even he is unable as "a temporary manager" to remove the outrage on humanity which the Saraspur mills "houses" are. The letter, in fact, illustrates the mental attitude of the average mill-owner and well-to-do citizen of Ahmedabad. For, but for that attitude, which is the outcome of amazing lack of living touch with the life of the poor and still more amazing indifference to their human needs, the death-traps to which the workers and their families are consigned, would not be allowed to exist for a single day in Ahmedabad.

THE WORST SUFFERERS.

Housed as they were, it is no wonder that the workers of Ahmedabad were the worst sufferers as a result of the recent calamity that overtook Gujarat. The following figures prepared by the Majur Sabha (the Labour Union) of Ahmedabad will give some idea of the loss suffered by them.

	Number.	Value. Rs.
I. Tenements destroyed or rendered unfit for habitation.		
(a) Occupied by mill-workers		
Rented	3075.	
Owned by workers	1500.	2,75,000
Total ...	4515.	
(b) Occupied by labourers other than mill-workers.	1500.	
Total ...	6075.	
II. Furniture grain and other belongings of the mill-workers spoiled or destroyed ...		2,50,000
III. Loss of Wages. Most of the mills had to remain closed for a period varying from 1 to 7 days		2,00,000
Total ...		7,15,000

Note:—On the Union's request the mill-owners resolved to allow two days' wages out of the time lost.

Apart from distributing grain (to 20,000 persons) and cloth (to 500 persons), the Labour Union has built temporary structures to provide accommodation for dishoused workmen pending the erection of new houses. 148 tenements have been constructed on seven sites in different parts of the City and more are being built. These tenements are being occupied as they are completed. Each tenement costs about Rs. 80 and the Labour Union has so far spent approximately Rs. 12,000 in satisfying this urgent need of the workers.

Of the 20,000 persons dishoused some are living among the ruins of what once were their houses, in damp surroundings and are thus exposed to greater danger to their health than before. Some are living in damaged houses which may collapse and crush them any moment. Others are living with their relatives or friends, and thus adding to the already existing congestion. In many places one finds two families consisting of about 14 persons living in one room. The horror of this kind of life and the menace to the health of the people which it involves, may, to use a well-worn phrase, be better imagined than described.

TEMPORARY SHELTERS.

What is the remedy? The immediate need, of course, is to provide temporary shelter for the dishoused people. This need had, for reasons which reflect no credit on the public spirit of the citizens of Ahmedabad or its authorities, had for several weeks remained unattended to until the Labour Union, with its slender resources, and with the assistance of the Provincial Congress Committee, decided to take the matter into its own hands and commenced building temporary tenements each of which is 12 feet long 10 feet wide and 9 feet high. Among those who have occupied these shelters are workers from the "depressed" and "backward" classes as well as other Hindus and Muslims. Accommodation is given irrespective of the fact whether the applicant is a member of the Union or not. The rapidity with which these temporary shelters were taken advantage of and the growing demand for them at last brought home to the Millowners the fact that something needed to be done for the dishoused workers and on the eve of the Governor's visit the Millowners' Association decided to build temporary structures on its own account. It is to be hoped that the Association, in co-operation with the Labour Union, will soon be able to provide temporary accommodation for all the dishoused persons.

AN OPPORTUNITY THAT MUST NOT BE MISSED.

But all this will touch only the fringe of the great problem of housing the workers. The problem presents to the Municipality and the Millowners of Ahmedabad an opportunity which, one hopes, they will seize to the lasting good of the city and the industry as well as the betterment of the workers. Will they seize it? The problem has two aspects: Destruction and Reconstruction. The Municipality must first declare as unfit for human habitation—as they are—the insanitary dwellings in which the workers are compelled to live and which have been built in flagrant violation of municipal by-laws and must arrange for temporary accommodation for the dishoused. In case of damaged houses owned by the workers themselves which it is possible to repair, arrangements should be made for getting them repaired at once. If the owners are too poor to afford the repairs they should be accommodated with loans on easy terms. Delay in this matter is fraught with the most serious consequences. If honest and philanthropic help is not forthcoming in time, the workers will be compelled to incur debts at usurious interest the load of which they will have to carry all their lives. They will, again, reconstruct the houses in the bad old way and the great opportunity of housing reform will be missed. As a result of preliminary investigation, the Labour Union forwarded applications to the Relief Committee for about Rs. 1,38,000. It was arranged that the millowners would advance loans for amounts not exceeding Rs. 100. So far three mills have paid to about nine workers sums not exceeding Rs. 500 in the aggregate. A few millowners like Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai are making special arrangements for their employees. Houses, which are damaged beyond repair, must be given up. Temporary arrangements should be made for housing their occupants and new houses of an approved type should be constructed for them.

WANTED 5,000 NEW HOUSES.

In place of houses in existence but unfit for human habitation and of those destroyed during the floods, five thousand new houses are required. The Representative Board of the Labour Union has passed a resolution requetsing the Municipality to arrange for the erection of these five thousand houses. The Municipality can well carry out this excellent suggestion by raising a loan, the necessary capital for which should be easily forthcoming in Ahmedabad, which is the second city of the Presidency and a great centre of commerce and trade and whose rich millowners could not serve their own inte-

(Continued on page 8.)

SHAUKAT ALI'S SON DEAD

(From A Correspondent).

DELHI, Sept. 18.

Shahidali, second son of Moulana Shaukatali passed away on Sunday at 5-30 p.m at the Delhi residence of Moulana Mohamadali. Moulana Shaukatali and a large number of relatives from Rampur and Delhi were present. Moulana Mohamedali was kept informed of his condition, but was requested by his brother not to leave Simla before the close of the Unity Conference work there.

HOUSING OF WORKERS IN AHMEDABAD.

Photo by R. N. Tolat.
Workers who have taken shelter in the temporary structures built by the Labour Union.

Photo by R. N. Tolat.
Temporary structures built by the Labour Union near Jamalpur Chakla on a site temporary lent free by the Pathan owner.

Photo by R. N. Tolat.
A damaged house in Jamalpur. Though the walls of this house had collapsed two families of ten persons continued to live in it for many days. It measures 10 feet by 8.

PROPHET'S TOMB IN MECCA.

NIZAM GIVES 9 LAKHS FOR REPAIRS.

HYDERABAD, Sept. 17.

In regard to the report that H. E. H. the Nizam has sanctioned Rs. thirteen lakhs for repairing tombs in the Hedjaz stated to have been demolished by Nejdis, it is learnt that the amount, which is 9 lakhs and not 13 lakhs, is not at all intended for this purpose. The scheme which it is proposed to carry out dates back to the time when Col. Sir Afsarulmulk, its originator, visited Mecca about four years ago, and returning from the pilgrimage, submitted a proposal to the Nizam to sanction a sum of money for the repair of the Prophet's tomb and mosque which have been in a dilapidated condition for long. His Exalted Highness favoured the proposal, but owing to the outbreak of war between Sultan Ibn Saud and Sherif Hussain, it was dropped temporarily last year. On peace being established, the Nizam sent an engineer, Mr. Ata Hussain, to Mecca to prepare an estimate for the proposed repairs, and this amounted to Rs. 9 lakhs. The permission of Sultan Ibn Saud was obtained, and now, after the necessary official procedure, it has been finally sanctioned by the Nizam.—A. P.

MENACE TO INDIAN INTERESTS

(Continued from page 7.)

Africa with a virile and growing settled population.

The other argument was that it was not right to trust settlers with power over the general policy of the Colony because their training was not adequate and their numbers not sufficient. I reply at once that it is not a question of numbers but of character and education. If 12,500 odd is not a population to be trusted, there is no reason why 50,000 should be more trusted, or 100,000. Everything depends upon the character, the experience and the education and not upon numbers.

SCHOOL OF RESPONSIBILITY.

There is only one school in which a population such as our White population here with its inherited character can learn, and that is the school of political responsibility. No one I verily believe has more to gain than the African from a policy which draws out in the settled population its natural bent of honour towards the weak, its sturdy political sense and its instinct for fair play.

This point is so important that I should like to quote the words used in his speech to the House of Commons by the Secretary of State. He said:—

"One of the great mistakes made in the early history of South Africa was that the Imperial Government regarded itself as the one and only champion of the native races and alienated and thrust on one side the white community, which was often mistaken perhaps, but was sometimes right. The result was to breed in the white settlers not only hostility towards the Government which denied them a share in the control of their own affairs but hostility towards the ideals with which that Government was associated. This fosters in the white community the idea that their only responsibility is a white responsibility that the black man is not their affair because the British Government will look after him. That is a very shortsighted conception of responsibility. The day will come, unless indeed the growth of white settlement comes to a stop within the next generation, when with the growth of a large settled community, no Government in this House can ultimately resist the demand for self-government. When it does come you want the men to whom you transfer your trusteeship to have the spirit of trusteeship. You do not want to hand over people who have trusted you for generations to men who have never shared any sense of responsibility. If, on the other hand, you bring that community, a community of a very fine type of men inspired by British traditions, earlier into a share of responsibility; if you make them see something of the work of government and the responsibility of government from the inside, you will breed a race of men to whom in the fulness of time this House may be able to hand over its trusteeship without any fear that it will be dishonoured."

I have nothing to add to that powerful statement of the case.

But if the Commission is to recommend the important constitutional transition from an official to an unofficial majority, certain other changes in the Legislature are essential. There must be of necessity a reduction in the strength of the Government benches, and the Government will be left with no working majority. It will not have the power to carry on. It is an old constitutional maxim, old in English history, that the King's Government must be carried on and I think therefore that you will have to consider carefully the special powers to prevent deadlocks and so on, which are necessary to a Government which has to carry on the King's Government in a Legislature without a working majority. That is one of the constitutional problems which must be faced. I do not think it is by any means beyond solution but it requires to be faced.

In the second place it must be remembered that with the reduction of the strength of the Government benches power will pass to representative as compared with official Members of Council. The representatives must therefore be so chosen as to reflect fairly the interests of all races and communities. The Elected European and Indian members will naturally speak for their own constituencies. Having been a Member of Parliament myself, I know how strong the pull of constituencies is apt to be. Unless therefore, special provision is made to solve the difficulty that the Elected Members will represent only certain communities and certain types of constituencies, one of two alternatives becomes inevitable. Either native affairs must be entirely detached from the purview of the Legislature, or else the Legislature will not be fit to deal with them.

CLOSER UNION.

I am afraid I have kept you a very long time, but I should like to say one thing more before I sit down. I should like to say one word about the closer union of the East African Territories. I think closer union is desirable at the present time—I have thought so for a long time past but at present it is only practicable between certain groups of Colonies. The communications between Nyasaland Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika are at present far too defective to make close union between them practicable, but I hope, however, with regard to the Southern Group—if I may for a moment say a word about it—that some central authority in which Southern Rhodesia will participate may be established which can deal with such maters as communications and research, and common subjects of that kind on really broad lines. Otherwise the value of forming a closer union in the north will not be so great.

The arguments in favour of closer union for the northern group are, it seems to me, overwhelming. I will only mention a few of them. The first is the cost of essential services. In developing Colonies like these the burden of administration is naturally a heavy burden. Growing countries require a rapid development of many social services, and I do not believe that it is possible for these territories to finance scientific research, to provide the assistance to producers in all parts, and to protect their peoples adequately against disease unless their resources are pooled.

APPEAL TO INDIANS.

Before I end, I would make a special appeal to the Indian Members of this Council and to the Indian Community throughout the Colony to co-operate wholeheartedly in the work and objects of the Commission. It is time that any fear or bitterness left by the controversy of four years ago should finally disappear. Some extreme things were then said, no doubt, upon both sides; but they were spoken in the heat of controversy. They should now be forgotten for ever.

The communal principle of representation established by the White Paper of 1923 has in truth given security to Indians no less than to Europeans, and the settlement of 1923 in regard to the political status and other rights of British Indians in Kenya stands fast. They themselves have now wisely accepted it, and they can rest assured that their acceptance will strengthen the desire of this Council and the Government to provide as fully as possible for the needs of the Indian Community. I have now visited the greater part of Southern and Eastern Africa, and I know no territory in Africa in which Indians are receiving so much practical proof as in Kenya of goodwill towards Indian education, the care of Indian women and children, and Indian welfare generally.

The recent concordat on Indian questions between the Union Government and the Government of India has shown how much more can be achieved in these stubborn problems by a spirit of cooperation than by a spirit of controversy. I hope that moral will be taken to heart by all who have, as I myself have, the welfare of Indians at heart; for nothing could more seriously prejudice Indian interests than purely racial opposition to the closer union and constitutional development of East African Territories.

We here are all fellow-subjects of the greatest Sovereign in the world, and partners in the world-wide political system over which he reigns. In all that we plan we are right to think most carefully for ourselves; but it behoves us also to think broadly of our neighbours in East Africa, of our fellow-subjects of all races, and of the Empire as a whole.

THREE CONDITIONS.

Judging to the best of my ability from that broad standpoint, which you all, I know, desire to share, I believe that no policy can provide for the peaceful progress of these Territories unless it fulfils three conditions. In the first place it must treat British East Africa as a whole. In the second place, it must win the support of all those who, as colonists, have made East Africa their home. In the third place, it must ensure for East Africa a steady need both of understanding and of moral and material support from the main centres of British life and activity in Britain and overseas. The cardinal need of East Africa at this time, and the greatest security which any part of it or any community within it can obtain, is a broad consensus of opinion among reasonable men upon the main lines of East African development.

The opportunity of securing that consensus is now in sight, and nothing could be of better augury than the fact that, upon essentials, so large a measure of approval has been given both in England and in Africa to the terms of reference of the new Commission. For the rest, I believe that we may look with confidence to the Chairman and other members of the Commission for understanding, fairness, and a broad vision of that deep community of interest in which all races in East Africa are for ever bound.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

BENARES, Sept. 17.

It was an inspiring function which was held at the Benares Hindu University on Thursday when at a meeting of two thousand of its students and staff, the pro-Vice Chancellor distributed prizes to students and hostel blocks for their last year's collection of funds for the University and exhorted them to carry on an intensive campaign all over the country during the coming Dashara holidays.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

A resolution of condolence at the death of Dr. Henry Stephen was adopted by the Senate of the Calcutta University. The Vice-Chancellor, in the course of his speech, referred to the services rendered by Mr. Stephen during the long period he occupied the chair of English in the Post-graduate Department.

Mr. Jayagopal Mukerjee was appointed to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Stephen for a term of five years.

A new chair called Sir Ashutosh Chair of Medieval and Modern Indian History was erected at the meeting.—Free Press.

LIVING HELL IN AHMEDABAD

(Continued from page 7.)

rests better than by making the Reconstruction Loan a success.

The Labour Union is also trying to organise Workmen's Co-operative societies for building houses. Under the scheme recently announced by them, the Government are prepared to lend 80 per cent. of capital required provided the societies themselves collect the balance of 20 per cent. The resources of the workers even in combination are slender, but in this matter the millowners can assist them with loans to enable them to make up the 20 per cent. nucleus. The Ahmedabad worker loves to have a house owned by himself. It is a healthy desire and it deserves to be encouraged, especially when it takes the form of a combined effort through a co-operative society. Ahmedabad is in one respect more favourably situated than Bombay. There are numerous vacant sites available which can be utilised by the Municipality and the co-operative societies for houses for workmen.

One word more. If the Reconstruction is to be genuine, the Municipality must see to it that the laws of sanitation and safety are strictly enforced in all the new structures no matter by whom they are raised. Its apathy in this respect hitherto has been both criminal and disastrous.

(Concluded).

WANTED: HEALERS OF SOUL NOT BODY

MAHATMA AT X-RAY INSTITUTE

TRICHINOPOLY, Sept. 18.

This morning at eight Mr. Gandhi declared open the radio department of the X'Ray Institute of Dr. Rajan. Mr. Gandhi witnessed the working of some apparatus in the Institute before coming to the function. He was taken round, also, by Dr. Rajan to the in-patients department where the rooms were scrupulously clean and the beds arranged comfortably for patients. At the outset Dr. Rajan read the report of the activities and status of the Institute and requested Mr. Gandhi to declare it open.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari then read Mr. Gandhi's speech. "Multiplicity of hospitals and medical men is no sign of any kind of true civilisation. We want healers of soul and not healers of bodies said Mahatma Gandhi in the course of his written speech. The hall was fully packed with a select audience.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI TRAVELS IN BULLOCK CART

4000 LABOURERS FLOCK FOR DARSHAN

TRICHINOPOLY, Sept. 18.

It was but hard task for Mahatma Gandhi to go jolting in a car to Lalgudi a suburban village about fifteen miles away from his residence. He crossed the Coleroon on his way by a double bullock cart and reached Lalgudi at about 8-30 in the evening after receiving a purse of Rs. 2,050 at Nochyam another suburb. At Lalgudi he was the receipient of a purse containing Rs. 1,900. Mr. Gandhi thanking the people for the purse said they should forgive him for not speaking before them and that it was physically impossible for him. He returned to Dr. Rajan's house where he is staying, at about ten at night.

At four in the evening, he laid the foundation stone of the Labour Union building at Golden Rock where he was presented with an address of welcome. Nearly 4,000 labourers assembled to see him.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari read the speech of Mahatma Gandhi, who asked the workers to have self-help and self-reliance as their watchwords. He wanted them to wear khadi s a symbol of their fellow feeling.—Free Press.

M. L. C. RESIGNS.

HIS FAITH IN SWARAJIST POLICY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

Sjt. Umesh Chandra Chatterjee M.L.C. (Bankura East non-Mahomedan) has addressed the following letter to the Governor of Bengal tendering resignation of his seat in the Bengal Legislative Council.

"For reasons of health which is fast decaying I beg to resign my seat in the Bengal Legislative Council on and from the day this reaches Your Excellency. Be it said here, I shall die a faithful follower of the policy of obstruction in the Legislature inaugurated by Deshbandhu Das, subject to occasional modifications by the Indian National Congress."—("Forward.")

THE ASSAM MINISTRY

CENSURE MOTION NOT MOVED

SHILLONG, Sept. 17.

The galleries were crowded to-day in expectation of the no-confidence motion on Ministers, but no such motion was brought up.

The supplementary demand on grazing was severely criticised and lost. After two non-official members were added to the Road Board the Council was progued.—Free Press.

UNFOUNDED RUMOUR OF RIOT

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 18.

An incident occurred in the City on Saturday evening which indicates the panicky state of the people of Allahabad due to communal feeling. A posse of constables passed through the Chowk at about 8 p.m. to raid a house in a certain muhalla to detect illicit trade in cocaine. The sight of so many constables caused the rumour that a riot had taken place. There was great commotion and the shops were closed immediately. Quiet was, however, restored by the City Kotwal who explained to the people that the rumour was absolutely unfounded.—Free Press.

EXCISE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

DHARWAR, Sept. 17.

The Excise Advisory Committee which met in Dharwar on the 14th of September at the Collectors' Bangalow resolved that out of two foreign liquor shops one should be abolished and out of the three Indian liquor shops one should be abolished while the remaining two should be removed to the outskirts of the town.—Free Press.

DEATH OF RANGLAL AGARWAL

AJMERE, Sept. 18.

"The Tarun Rajasthan" gives details of the death of Ranglal Agarwal under auspicious circumstances while in police custody at Deogarh in Udaipur State.

The Agarwala Prathasala Committee has passed a resolution stating that they are grateful to the Maharana of Jaipur for his prompt action in instituting an enquiry into the affair.—Free Press.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Applications for permission to celebrate the Ramlila at Allahabad were sent; it is understood, to the District Magistrate on Saturday evening by Babu Harnandan Prasad, Vakil, High Court, one of the three Secretaries of the newly constituted Centra Ramlila Committee.—Free Press.

INDIA IN THE LEAGUE

GOVT'S. ECONOMIC POLICY.

LORD LYTTON'S DEFENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Geneva.—Speaking in the Committee Lord Lytton said that India unhesitatingly accepted the general principle that economic policy of the States should be directed to the peace and prosperity of the world. He expressed the opinion that there was no important recommendation in the Economic Conference report, which was inconsistent with the Government of India's past and present policy, but if India was unable to accept the recommendations en bloc it was merely because the Government of India had not yet had time to consult public opinion. He added that fiscal autonomy was a new experience to India and hence it was not surprising that Indian people were inclined to guard privilege rather jealously.—Reuter.

RUMANIA HUNGARIAN DEADLOCK.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND SUPPORT OPPOSITE PARTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Sir Austen Chamberlain and several other members of the League Council have postponed their departure home in order to try to arrive at a settlement of dispute between Rumania and Hungary regarding alleged injustice inflicted on Hungarian nationals in Transylvania on which the League Committee had already adjudicated. Apponyi (Hungary) emphatically refused to consent to the Committee's ruling and demanded that the matter be referred to the International Court of Justice. Dr. Stresemann supported Apponyi, but Mr. Chamberlain upheld the justice and finality of the Committee's report. The discussion reached a deadlock and was adjourned.—Reuter.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

NO CAUSE FOR RUPTURE.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Paris.—An important meeting of the Cabinet to-day discussed the Franco-Russian relations after which an official communique was issued stating that there was nothing at present justifying rupture of Franco-Russian diplomatic relations. The Cabinet considered Russian proposal for a pact of non-aggression and charged M. Briand to continue the negotiations after satisfying himself that all the conditions likely to render such pact possible had been realised.—Reuter.

INCITING SOLDIERS TO INSUBORDINATION.

HEAVY SENTENCES ON COMMUNISTS

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Heavy sentences were meter out to the communist accused of inciting soldiers to insubordination. They were tried in contumaciam. Belanger, ex-manager of Humanite, was sentenced to ten years, Say, present manager of Humanite, to eight years, Michelet, manager of newspaper "Aube Sociale", to six years, Monmousseau, secretary of Left wing of the Labour Federation, and Deputy Clamamus to four years each, Coutheillas, editor of newspaper "Vie Ouvriere", and Joseph, editor of "Aube Sociale", to three years each. All accused were fined three thousand francs each.—Reuter.

UNIVERSITY REFORM BILL

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

SEVERAL MINUTES OF DISSENT

The following is the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the University of Bombay:—

We, the undersigned members* of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. XXI of 1927 (an Act to amend the law relating to the University of Bombay), have the honour to submit the following report:—

2. We have carefully considered the Bill and have made several changes in it.

3. We have amended clause 2, so as to give Government the power of fixing by notification in the "Gazette" the date on which the new Act should come into force.

4. We have amended the definition of "teacher" in clause 3 (h), so as to leave it to the Senate to decide by a statute who are to be treated as teachers for the purposes of the Act.

5. We have, after careful consideration, decided that it is desirable to retain the provisions for the appointment of a Rector if at any time the creation of such a post appears necessary. We think that the appointment should be made by a majority of at least three-fourths of the whole number of Fellows. The necessary amendment has been made in clause 12.

6. As suggested by the Government of India, we have inserted a new clause 5 providing that the Governor-General shall be the Visitor of the University and defining his powers. The clause which we have inserted is based on section 8 of the Andhra University Act (Madras Act II of 1926).

*Note.—The signatures of Messrs. J. B. Petit, Noor Mahomed, Jairamdas Doulatram, R. G. Pradhan, Dr. M. D. Gilder and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar will be notified when received.

7. As suggested by the Government of India, we have deleted clause 7, sub-clause (5), which provided for the school-leaving examination board. In consequence of this amendment, original clauses 24 and 31 (2) (k) become unnecessary and have been deleted. We have provided for a board of post-graduate studies.

8. We have made a formal amendment in clause 8 deleting sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c). As the three posts of Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Rector are mentioned under the heading of ex-officio Fellows in clause 13, it is unnecessary to mention them specifically here.

9. We have amended clause 11, so as to make it clear that the Vice-Chancellor shall be responsible for the proper administration of the University and should when present preside at the meetings of the Syndicate and exercise, in addition to the powers specifically conferred on him, such other powers as may be conferred on him by this Act and by the Statutes. Ordinances and Regulations

PRO-VICE-CHANCELLOR.

10. We have considered the question whether it is necessary to provide for the appointment of a Pro-Vice-Chancellor and have decided that it is not necessary.

11. We have made the following amendments in the constitution of the Senate as laid down in clause 13:—

(a) We have transferred the Registrar of the University to the class of ex-officio Fellows mentioned in class (I) A.

(b) We have amended B (vi) and provided that only the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, shall be an ex-officio Fellow as it is possible that the two posts of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, which are at present held by the same officer may in the future be held by two different officers.

(c) In B (vii) we have provided that the Vice-Chancellors of only such other Universities as are established by law shall be ex-officio Fellows.

(d) We consider it undesirable that the principals of all colleges which are permitted to send up candidates for degree examinations should be ex-officio Fellows. In our opinion, only a certain number of the principals elected by themselves should be on the Senate. We have therefore removed them from the class of ex-officio Fellows and transferred them to II-A under the class of Ordinary Fellows. We have provided 13 seats for them and, in order to ensure that the various territorial divisions of the Presidency and also the various kinds of colleges should be adequately represented, we have provided that out of the eight seats allotted by us to principals of Arts colleges at least one should be held by a principal of a college in each group in the Presidency and that colleges teaching pure science, medicine, agriculture, engineering and law should each have one seat for each type of college.

(e) We have increased the number of seats allotted to University teachers from 5 to 10.

(f) We have provided that the elections by the principals, by University teachers, teachers and by head masters shall be from among themselves.

(g) We have further provided that the five seats allotted to head masters should be distributed, one being allotted to each of the five groups.

(h) The groups have been arranged on the basis of the present educational divisions of the Presidency, and power has been given to the Senate to decide to which groups the schools and colleges in Indian States should be attached.

The substitution of these groups for the Revenue Divisions involves the giving of two more seats to the municipalities and local boards. The members elected by the municipalities and local boards need not, in our opinion, necessarily be from among themselves.

(i) We have considered the question whether it is desirable to prescribe some educational qualification for the representatives of the municipalities and local boards and have decided that no such qualification should be prescribed.

MILLOWNERS' REPRESENTATION. VICE-CHANCELLOR IN SYNDICATE.

(j) We have decided that one seat should be assignd to the Bombay Millowners' Association and one to the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.

(k) We think it desirable that of the five representatives allotted to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, one should necessarily be the representative of the University on the Council if he is not already a member of the Senate. We have made the necessary amendment in II-A-vii.

12. We have made a small amendment in clause 15 (2) excepting Life Fellows from the operation of that clause.

13. We have amended clause 17 so as to provide that the recommendation of the Senate for cancelling the appointment or election of any Fellow should be supported by at least two-thirds of the whole number of the Fellows of the University. We have deleted the provision in this clause which made a person whose appointment or election had been cancelled ineligible for re-appointment or re-election.

14. We have made the following amendments in clause 18:—

(a) Slight verbal amendments have been made in sub-clauses (1) and (2) (b).

(b) We have deleted the existing sub-clause (e) and have transferred this power to the Syndicate under clause 21 (q). We have inserted a new sub-clause (e) giving the Senate the power to make provision for the physical and military training of students.

(c) We have deleted sub-clause (h) as we consider that this power should be given to the Syndicate and have given the power to the Syndicate under clause 21 (p).

15. We have amended clause 19 (3) to make the assigning of a Fellow to a Faculty optional.

We have also amended clause 19 (5).

16. The following amendments have been made in clause 20:—

(a) We have provided that the Vice-Chancellor must be in the Syndicate.

(b) We think it desirable that the seven persons to be elected by the Faculties should be elected not by the Faculties themselves but by the Academic Council from among themselves, each Faculty being represented by at least one member. We have amended sub-clause (1) (d) accordingly.

We have amended sub-clause (1) (e) so as to provide that nine persons shall be elected by the Senate from among the Fellows who are neither Principals, University Professors, University Teachers, Teachers nor Head Masters.

(c) We have inserted a new sub-clause (2) providing that members of the Syndicate must be Fellows of the University and should hold office for three years.

17. We have made the following amendments in clause 21:—

(a) The proviso in sub-clause (b) governs other clauses besides (b). We have therefore relegated it to the end of the clause.

(b) We have amended sub-clause (c) so as to give the Syndicate the power to deal with all regulations framed by the Academic Council and not merely the regulations laying down courses of study.

(c) We have amended sub-clause (f) so as to provide that appointments shall be made on the recommendation of a committee of selection where such a recommendation is required by the Act or Statutes.

(d) We have amended sub-clause (h) so as to give to the Syndicate the power to issue instructions for maintaining the efficiency of colleges and to take action against them in case such instructions are disregarded.

(e) We have inserted a new sub-clause (i) giving the Syndicate the power to require reports, returns and other information from the colleges.

(f) We have deleted sub-clause (l) which gave the Syndicate power to appoint the Board of Post-Graduate Studies, as we have provided for such a Board in clause 7.

(g) We have inserted two new sub-clauses (m) and (n) giving the Syndicate power to provide for buildings, furniture, apparatus, etc., needed for carrying on the work of the University and the power to enter into, vary, carry out and cancel contracts on behalf of the University.

(h) We have transferred to the Syndicate (in sub-clauses (p) and (q) of clause 21) the powers mentioned in sub-clauses (e) and (h) of clause 18.

18. In clause 22 we have provided that, so long as there is no Rector, the Vice-Chancellor, shall be a member of the Academic Council. We have amended sub-clauses (iii), (v) and (vi).

19. We consider it desirable that the Academic Council should have the power to elect its own Chairman, and have amended clause 24 (1) accordingly.

We have made some verbal amendments in sub-clause (2) (b) of clause 24 and have inserted two new sub-clauses (j) and (k).

20. Clause 24 of the original Bill has been deleted as suggested by the Government of India. We have inserted a new clause 25 providing for the constitution and functions of the Board of Post-Graduate Studies.

21. We consider that a Committee of Selection is necessary to advise the Syndicate as regards appointments of whole-time University Professors or University Teachers and have inserted a new clause 28 to provide for such a committee.

22. We do not consider it desirable that the consent of the Vice-Chancellor should be necessary for the conferring of honorary degrees, and have amended clause 30 accordingly.

CANCELLATION OF DEGREES.

23. We think it necessary that before any person's degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour is cancelled, he should be given an opportunity to explain. We also think that such cancellation should only be made by a decision of not less than two-thirds of the total number of the Fellows of the Senate. We have made the necessary amendments in clause 31.

24. We have inserted two new sub-clauses in clause 31 providing for the restoration on good cause shown of any degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour which may have been cancelled.

25. We have deleted from clause 32 (1) the words "under the direction and regulation of the Government of Bombay."

26. The following amendments have been made in clause 33:—

(a) We consider that the functions of the Faculties should be determined by the Syndicate, not by the Senate, and have amended clause (g) accordingly.

(b) The original sub-clause (k) has been deleted as provision for the School-Leaving Examination Board has been deleted. We have inserted a new sub-clause (k) providing for the holding and control of the Matriculation Examination.

(c) We have deleted sub-clauses (n), (p), (q), (r), (t), (u) and the latter portion of (o) (renumbered as (n)) from this clause as we consider that these powers should be given to the Syndicate. We have also deleted sub-clause (s) as we consider that this power should be transferred to the Academic Council.

We have deleted sub-clause (v).

27. We have deleted sub-clause (1) of clause 34 and have inserted a new clause 44 (1) making provision for the contingencies referred to in the original clauses 32 (1) and 42 (1).

28. The following amendments have been made in clause 35:—

(a) In sub-clause (e) we have substituted the Matriculation Examination for the School-Leaving Examination.

(b) We have amended sub-clause (g).

(c) We have inserted new sub-clauses (l) to (u) and have amended the proviso.

(d) We have made small verbal amendments in sub-clause (2).

VERBAL AMENDMENTS.

29. The following amendments have been made in clause 36:—

(a) We have added some words to sub-clause (1) to make it clear that the regulations of the Academic Council must be submitted to the Syndicate for approval and have made some consequential and verbal changes in sub-clause (2).

(b) We have added a new sub-clause (3) providing for cases in which the Academic Council and the Syndicate may not be able to agree.

30. We have made a slight verbal amendment in clause 38.

31. We have amended sub-clauses (2) and (3) of clause 39, leaving the decision as regards the affiliation of colleges to the Senate instead of to Government. A consequential amendment has been made in sub-clause (3).

32. We have made a slight verbal amendment in clause 42(1).

33. We have amended clause 47 so as to save the existing jurisdiction of the High Court.

34. We have made some verval alterations in Clause 48 and have re-drafted clause 49.

35. We recommend that this Report, together with the minutes of dissent, if any, and the Bill as amended should be published in English in the "Bombay Government Gazette." We do not consider it necessary to translate them into any vernacular language.

(Signed) Harilal Desaibhai Desai. (Signed) Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad (subject to a minute* of dissent). (Signed) C. W. A. Turner (subject to a minute of dissent). (Signed) Jethalal Chimanlal Swaminarayan (subject to a minute of dissent). (Signed) H. Hamill (subject to a minute of dissent). (Signed) Fardunji M. Dastur (subject to a minute* of dissent). (Signed) B. G. Pahalajani. (Signed) B. V. Jadhav (subject to a minute* of dissent). (Signed) P. R. Chikodi (subject to a minute* of dissent). (Signed) K. M. Munshi (subject to a minute* of dissent). (Signed) S. N. Bhutto. (Signed) V. N. Jog. (Signed) S. C. Joshi. (Signed) Balak Ram (subject to a minute of dissent). (Signed) G. B. Pradhan. (Signed) Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah (subject to a minute* of dissent). (Signed) R. R. Kale (subject to a minute* of dissent). (Signed) S. T. Kambli.

*Will be published when received.

The following is the joint minute of dissent by Mr. H. Hamill, M.L.C., Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., M.L.C., and Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., M.L.C.:—

We dissent from the following decisions of the Select Committee:—

(1) Para. 5.—The majority demanded by this paragraph virtually makes it impossible for the University to create the office. We think that a majority of 2|3rds of the Fellows present at a meeting of the Senate should be enough to authorise the University to create the office of Rector. The appointment of the individual should, as in the case of a University Professor, be left to the Syndicate. This body should be compelled by the Act when appointing a Rector to follow a procedure similar to that laid down for the appointment of University Professors.

(2) Paras. 9 and 16.—We think that these amended clauses 10** and 19** of the Bill will require to be modified to provide for the position of the Rector on the Syndicate. If a Rector is appointed he ought to preside over the Syndicate, and the Vice-Chancellor in consequence ought not then to be a member of the Syndicate.

**Original numbering.

(3) Para. 11 (d).—We consider it essential that every affiliated full grade College should be represented on the Senate and that the proper representative of a College is the Principal. We therefore suggest that the original provision of the Bill in this respect be restored.

(4) Para 16 (b), last sub-paragraph—We think it unwise to prevent the Senate from electing to the Syndicate Principles of Colleges if it desires to do so. We therefore think that the word "Principals" be deleted from the amended clause 19 (1) (e) of the Bill.

(5) Paras. 18 and 19.—We consider that the Rector, if any, should be ex-officio Chairman of the Academic Council, and that till a Rector is appointed the Vice-Chancellor should perform this duty. Clause 23 of the Bill should be amended accordingly.

(6) Para. 31.—We think that the power of affiliation should remain with Government as at present and that clause 37, sub-clauses (2), (3) and (4) of the Bill should remain as in the original draft. We also think that clause 37 (1) (h) should be restored.

AMINARAYAN'S MINUTE.

The following is the minute of dissent by Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, M.L.C.:—

The discussions in the Select Committee were conducted in a great hurry and in many cases popular amendments were thrown out only by the casting vote of the Chairman. Hence it follows that those proposals did not emanate only from the extremist members of the Committee. Almost half the Committee endorsed some of the important proposals and, had it not been for the Chairman exercising his right of vote twice, they would have been carried.

The proposal that the Vice-Chancellor should be elected from among the Fellows was supported by ten members of the Select Committee and it was thrown out by the casting vote of the Chairman. The Rector, against whom there is a good deal of opposition in the public and the Press, remained only by the casting vote of the Chairman. I am strongly of opinion that under the present circumstances it is absolutely unnecessary to saddle the University with a salaried officer costing 36,000 rupees per annum. When the post-graduate departments increase in number and the necessity of a permanent officer arises, it would be very easy to make a small amendment in the Act at that time. It is simply futile to keep the provision on the Act at present and give temptation of canvassing as soon as the Act is passed. Though the Select Committee has provided that a majority of at least three-fourths of the whole number of Fellows will be necessary for the creation of the post of a Rector, the section should not be allowed to stand even in that form. In that form, the section will preclude the creation of the post of a Rector almost for all time to come. Even if the amended section is allowed to stand, it will be necessary to amend it further when the necessity of a Rector really arises. So at present the section for the creation of the post of a Rector must be thrown out altogether. These important matters of the election of the Vice-Chancellor and the deletion of the provision for the creation of the post of a Rector will have to be fought out on the floor of the House at the time of the second reading and amendments to that effect will have to be tabled.

Coming to the constitution, I have to say that though the Select Committee has kept up the large number of nominated Fellows originally provided in the Act, it is necessary to reduce that number. Nominated element should not be more than twenty per cent. and the number of nominated Fellows should not be more than thirty. Again, while city municipalities and district local boards have been given the right of franchise, town municipalities have been left out altogether. If instead of the city municipalities we mention the word "municipalities" only, all the municipalities, whether city or town, will be included and the difficulty will be removed without increasing the number of Fellows.

The powers of affiliation and disaffiliation must be vested in the Senate and the provisions about reference to Government and final decision vesting in Government must be removed. The decision of the Select Committee is inconsistent. The power of affiliation is given to the Senate, but in the case of disaffiliation, Government approval is retained. This defect, I hope, will be removed at the time of the second reading. At the same time, no additional powers should be given to the Syndicate about curtailment of affiliation or disaffiliation but those important matters must remain solely in the hands of the Senate.

MAHARASHTRA'S TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

ESTABLISHMENT OF MERCHANTS' CHAMBER URGED.

MR. W. HIRACHAND'S ADDRESS AT VYAPARI PARISHAD.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand presided at the Second Maharashtra Vyapari Parishad held at Poona on Saturday. Below are given extracts from his persidential address:—

The principal question which has been engaging the attention of the trading and industrial community in this country at present is that of the Reserve Bank. The issue is being fought out on the floor of the Assembly while I am writing my speech and it is in the lapse of Gods as to what turns these discussions will take and what final form the Reserve Bank will assume. It has been the considered opinion of the Indian Commercial community that the Aeserve Bank should take the form of a State Bank and not be a Shareholders' Bank. The patronage and the power in the hands of the Government with regard to a shareholders' institution would remain considerably behind the scenes and all this without the control in any form by the only party which should be expected to control viz., the Legislature It is because of this that the Indian Commercial community has been pressing for a State Bank, which will be subject to the supervision and control of the Central Legislature. Similarly with regard to the Directorate, it is but right and proper that the Lgislature supervises and controls such an institution and should be represented on the Board by at least two or three directors. Countries like Australia, Germany and others which have accepted the principle of the State Bank, have done so with good reasons. British banking has been a good institution but the conditions of British banking are not analogous to the conditions prevailing at present in this country. The Finance Member has been talking of financial self-Government and has asserted that it is his cherished dream. If this is the case, it is not the best way of bringing about a realisation of his dream to have a shareholders' institution with its directorate deluded of representatives of the legislature. We also want a Reserve Bank; but certainly not at the sacrifice of principles, which will merely make of the Reserve Bank one more costly toy for the Government to play with like the so-called Royal Indian Navy.

THE RATIO QUESTION.

Another important question, ranking next in importance to the Reserve Bank, is the Ratio question, which was decided so adversely to our interests at the winter sessions of the Legislatures. It was remarkable how there was a practical unanimity on this question on the part of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations, as with but a few exceptions, all of them plainly told the Government that the ratio of 1s. 6d. which they proposed to place on the statute book in place of the defunct ratio of 2s. was going to be disastrous not only to trade and industries but also to agriculture. Those solemn warnings were disregarded, just as the warnings of Sir Dadiba Merwanji Dalal, the only Indian Member of the Babington-Smyth Committee, and of the late Mr. R. D. Tata, the then Member of the Imperal Council were disregarded, when the Government wanted to pitch up the ratio to 2s. regardless of the colossal ruin it connoted for the country.

BANKING FACILITIES.

Statistics show that there are only about 200 banks in the whole of India. No wonder then that Maharashtra has a very small number of banks. This lack of banking facilities has acted as a clog on the wheel of progress of trade and industries throughout the province. In the whole of Maharashtra there are only 6 or 7 branches of the Imperial Bank situated in Poona, Sholapur, Nasik, Dhulia, Jalgaon and Ahmednagar, etc.; but there are still other districts, as also important taluka towns that require setting up of these branches. The American principle, both with regard to railway lines and banking needs to be adopted here. The principle is to push on to what is known as the lands end, meaning thereby several miles, beyond the last human habitation and to have bank even in a shanty in the pettiest hamlet. Only if such banking facilities are provided, Maharashtra can hope to see a revival coming over its trade and industries.

One of the causes for the failure of some of our industries to make good is the want of co-operation amongst theselves.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

I don't think it requires any assurance from me that our textile mills are working under great difficulties at present and would appreciate a word of difficulties rather than an adverse criticism, without a proper understanding of the facts. The textile industry has been passing through a severe period of depression and the efforts of the Millowners and I may say the public in general to get a measure of relief for this our principal industry have not been successful so far. The result of the report of the Textile Tariff Board has been a bitter disappointment to all concerned and even the efforts made by Government after the interview of the millowners with his Excellency the Viceroy are not fruitful of any material and tangible benefit to the textile industry. This industry has been treated in a step-motherly manner by the British Government from the very days of its establishment just as its predecessor, the handloom industry, was treated in its days by the East India Company and by the British Government of those times. There is nothing surprising in this as this industry is one of the biggest competitors of the Manchester industry and it does not lie in the power of any Secretary of State for India or for the matter of that any Government of India to run counter to the wishes of Lancashire and the Manchester people. It has been said times without number, and to my surprise even by some millowners, that there is no competition between Lancashire and the Indian Textile Industry. Such a reading is erroneous as it fails to take into account the principal economic factors concerned.

NEED OF CONCERTED ACTION.

The other lesson is the lesson of original concerted action in which, too, we have been found lacking up-to this time. One of the agencies through which the commercial community in the west have been working for such a concerted and joint action is Chambers of Commerce. We had our Mahajans in the past. For modern requirements, we want Chambers of Commerce in every town and city of any commercial importance. Maharashtra has got several such towns and cities of commercial importance, but before we aim at the realisation of the ideal of every such town and city having a Chamber of Commerce, we should forthwith establish a Maharashtrian Merchants' Chamber for the whole of Maharashtra. In fact I should say that the result of such a Conference like this would be thrown away altogether if we are not able to establish now such a Chamber. This Chamber should include in it all Maharashtra manufacturers and traders, an elected committee of which should meet from time to time [illegible] der commercial and industr[illegible] relating to Maharashtra. [illegible] to suggest that this Cham[illegible] affiliated for the present t[illegible] Merchants' Chamber of Bom[illegible] suggested by the Hon. Sir [illegible] Ramji, than whom bigger a authority on this subject cannot be found. The Maharashtra Chamber can also be affiliated later on to the federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce which has now been properly organised.

MAHARASHTRA'S LEAD.

Maharashtra has taken a lead in matters political and educational, and has shown a remarkable spirit of self-sacrifice and service with regard to the solution and development of these problems. Its innate simplicity of life and self-sacrificing nature have been greatly useful and important in making Poona a city of colleges like another Oxford or Cambridge and its disregard of self where the cause of the country is concerned has given the lead to Maharashtra on several occasions in polities. I want you now gentlemen, to show the same sacrifice in commercial matters. The sacrifice that is expected from Maharashtra is not so much of money as of their time and experience. I also would like to appeal to the Marwari and Gujarati merchants in Maharashtra that even if they did not find the necessity in the past for such an organisation like the Indian Merchants' Chamber, they will find in future this institution useful in their every day requirements in redeeming their grievances and I appeal to them particularly to be members of the proposed Maharashtra Chamber and take an active interest in its work thereby laying the foundation of a commercial Maharashtra.

The President then concluded after referring to the havoc wrought by the floods in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind.

A QUERY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will you or any of your readers please let me know through the columns of your paper the name and address of the Secretary of the Lawn Tennis Association of India.—Yours, etc.

F. Z. ARBASY.

Mangrol, Sept. 16.

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SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

UNION GOVERNMENT'S DOUBTFUL ATTITUDE.

DISTASTE FOR HOMILIES ON IMPERIALISM.

(From Our Own Representative.)

JOHANNESBURG, August 27.

Rt. Hon. Sastri, the India's first Agent General, is particularly very busy at present in Natal. He has given a series of lectures under the auspices of several societies on various subjects. His main object seems to induce Natal to help the Union Government in carrying out the Round Table Conference 'Settlement'. It should be said that Natal is the only province in the Union of South Africa which is entirely British and by the way it should be also mentioned that Natal is probably the only leading province which is thoroughly anti-Indian. Mr. Sastri is faced with the difficult task there in persuading the Natalians to move in connection with the Educational Commission which is the first step according to Sastriji for Natal to adopt. The "Natal Mercury" has crossed swords with the Agent-General and evaded the issue with the assertion that 'sanitation and housing' should come first. It goes further and says that the primary duty for the education lies on the shoulders of the Indian community and refers to the fact that the percentage of Indians in India with primary education is comparatively not bigger than that of the Indians in Natal. It seems from the correspondence published in various journals that Natal is not in a mood for the present to budge an inch, inspite of the fact that the moderate section of the European community seems to have been affected by the obvious love of Mr. Sastri for England and English institutions.

MR. SASTRI'S IMPERIALISM.

In his zeal and passion for British Imperialims, Mr. Sastri sometimes, it should be said without the fear of contradiction, oversteps the limit of his official duties and becomes the out and cut propagandist of British Imperialism. For instance, his speech at Moritzburg, the capital of Natal, on "India, South Africa and the British Empire" was not only misleading, but, to some extent, very harmful to the cause of India. It will require a separate article to deal with his speech in detail and contradict it point by point. But his version that:

"In India, the British rule stood for the reign of constitutional law and freedom as opposed to absolute personal government" should not be left uncontradicted. When the facts are clear that while scores of patriots are rotting in jail without trial in India and the country is denied freedom, no thinking man can truthfully assert that the British rule in India stands for constitutional freedom.

DR. MALAN'S EMPHATIC ASSERTION

While Mr. Sastri was singing of British glory and majesty at Maritzburg, Dr Malan was making a significant speech at Vereninging. He emphatically declared that South Africa was not bound by the Agreement for one moment. He again stressed the point more clearly in course of his speech at Rustenburg and said:

'The Indian Agreement could be rescinded at any moment at the option of the Union Government if it proved unsatisfactory. The scheme, however, was working exceedingly well and the last two weeks had seen an increased repatriation of Indians.

This assertion on the part of the Minister of the Interior clearly displays the selfish mentality of the Union Government. Does it not mean that South Africa will be only loyal to the Agreement so far her interests are protected and the scheme of reducing the Indian population works on satisfactorily? On the other hand, it also means that when the time for upliftment of Indians will come, the Union Government will change the front and express their disapproval to same adding that they have the right 'to rescind' it at any moment.' All this goes to prove that India has everything to lose and little to gain under the Round Table Conference Settlement.

At the same time, General Smuts charges the Government for the change of front. In course of a speech (at Rustenburg) he said:

I had a different policy; 'I intended placing the Indians in Badars....The Indian Agreement had been concluded in deception of the people.

This means that the South African Party is not satisfied with the Agreement and is desirous to see the Indians segregated in the 'bazaars' in order that they can clear out of the country of their own accord, all their means of livelihood being snatched away by the stroke of the pen.

This sort of policy has obviously resulted in oppression of the Indian lawful immigrants. Scores of cases can be given of this oppression and most of the Indians are convinced by the latest attitude of Union Government that they are not as sincere as is told and assured by the Agent-General.

CONTROVERSY.

The fiercest controversy has been raging round the Flag problem. The whole country is in ferment and the Cabinet Ministers are touring the four corners of the subcontinent to add to their electoral strength and convince the people of he intergity of their stand. The Government Party assert that:

South Africa is now free and independent. She is free to make any alliance with any nation she chooses. She stands equal to England in all respects. If war breaks out between England and another country, she is no longer bound to take up arms for England. The Governor-General can only be appointed in future on the advice of the Union Cabinet.

The attainment of this status makes it obligatory for South Africa to have her national flag. Several Ministers have openly declared that Union Jack has always stood for repression and has never been accepted by South Africa as her flag. The South African Party led by Gen. Smuts vehemently oppose the Government attitude for the Flag and say: "The question of the flag is untimely and likely to revive old wounds and bitterness, South Africa has other problems to solve notably the Native problem which should have the right of priority." In fairness to the Hertzog Party, it should be said that the Nationalists have conceded point after point to the Opposition to satisfy the English mind, bu the jingo Britishers helped by Gen. Smuts through party reasons have not slackened their efforts to oppose at every step the flag policy of the Government inspite of the fact that the Union Jack—though hated by the whole Dutch section—has been given a place in the Government's South African flag design. A special session of the House of Assembly is going to be held in October and the Government hope to pass the Bills vetoed by the Senate including the much-discussed Flag Bill.

DIFFERENCES GROWING DEEPER.

While the Union Government have adopted a new move towards the Indians as stated above, the Indians in South Africa are becoming disorganised. Mr. Sastri's efforts have failed so far in achieving unity for the cause. One responsible and powerful section of the Transvaal British Indian Association has taken up such irreconcilable attitude that all hopes of the Association coming under the banner of the South African Indian Congress have been shattered to pieces. But there are faults on either side. The differences are deeper than those are on the surface. The Transvaalers complain, to an extent, rightly of the arrogance and autocracy of the officials of the South African Indian Congress who in return charge the Transvaal British Indian Association for the lack of its interest for the Congress. Mr. Sastri's pressure on the Association to join the Congress has turned out to be fruitless. It appears that no unity is possible in the present circumstances as the interests are fundamentally involved in the issue. The Executive Committee of the South African Indian Congress met at Durban two days ago and was attended by Mr. Sastri. But the astounding feature was the absence of Transvaal representatives. It was decided to hold the conference at Kimberley during Christmas. It is expected Rev. Andrews will arrive in due time to enable him to attend the session. Meanwhile a huge effort will certainly be made by Sastri to persuade the Transvaal to re-join the Congress.

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SITUATION IN BIJOLIA

POOR PEASANTS HARASSED

(From Our Correspondent.)

Ajmer, Sept, 14.

Situation in Bijolia (Mewar) seems to have gone from bad to worse Thikan. authorities are reported to be indifferent to complaints. Vegetables are taken away by them from teld without the permission or knowledge of the owners, while milk and curds are taken daily in large quantities.

On 4th inst. it has been alleged that Kishana Dhakar of the village Kansya was assaulted for his failure to supply the abnormal demand of milk although the Kamdar had on previous day exempted Kishana from further supply. On 7th inst. the security of Mr. Maniklal the imprisoned Kisan leader, was forfeited on the alleged suspicion of his communicating with Ramnarayan Chaudhary or his co-workers, and cattle and other property of sureties was ordered to be attached. Kanahayalal the Punchayat worker, is still in prison without trial. These conditions may prolong the suspension of cultivation even for the next season resulting in heavy revenue losses to Thikana unless it adopts the policy of conciliation in time. The patience of Kisans having been taxed to utmost, it is reported an acuter form of Satyagraha may soon be decided upon.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (SEP. 19TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: VIRGO.

If to-day is your birthday, it is clear as noonday that your angle of vision is defective. You have no habit of observation (except perhaps in stupidly observing, that is gazing at, Eves) and, therefore, cannot judge things in their true perspective or appreciate mighty schemes at their proper worth. The Chinese proverb "he regards a camel as a horse with a swelled back" applies in your case. Many persons can see a mosquito's eyes, while to you even a mountain is invisible. Many persons having long flapping Ganpati like ears can hear the sound of ants battling together, while you fail to catch even the sound of a thunder-peal. You can, therefore, best be a gunner or cannoneer or fusilier since there is no risk of your aural cavities being deadened by the constant booming of cannons. You derive great pleasure in reading, not literary or scientific subjects, but trashy novels and "shilling shockers" and crown blood-curdlers. You delight in mentioning the concoted incidents read in novels, but never think of the real tragedies and comedies that take place daily around you, or even in your own case, each one of which, in the hands of a clever artist, would be worthy of a really wonderful book. You are typical of those men (leave aside the question of women) who are ungrateful, as Shakespeare has sung: "Blow, b'ow thou winter wind,—Thou art not so unkind,—As man's ingratitude. Thy tooth is not so keen,—Because thou art not seen,—Although thy breath be rude". Your bite is, like that of a silent dog, and you are unmentionably rude.

BARODA DEVAN IN PETLAD TALUKA

SUGGESTIONS FOR FLOOD RELIEF.

The Diwan of Baroda recently visited the Petlad Taluka. The members of Vaso Flood Relief Committee then presented an address to him. Following are some of the suggestions put forward in the address for the help of the sufferers in the flood-stricken area:—

The Government should grant complete exemption of Land Revenue this year as a special case owing to the total failure of crops due to the heavy rains.

The Government should place at the disposal of the Flood Relief Committee the necessary land and Government babul trees for preparing reconstruction materials such as bricks, mortar, etc., to be sold to the public at the cost price.

The State Railway should give necessary facilities and concession rates for conveying the building materials and food stuff ordered by the Flood Relief Committee as given by the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The Government should make available necessary money for loans to be given at 3 per cent instead of 4 1/2 per cent as at present for reconstructions of houses through House Building Societies.

This loan should be free of interest for the first five years.

The loans should be allowed to be granted to the members of the Society upto the 80 per cent of the cost of the house and the land which is to be mortgaged, instead of 50 per cent as at present. (as per scheme prepared by the Co-operative Department of the British Government.)

The maximum amount of loan to be lent should be increased from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,000.

The instalments of Tagavi Loans given to villagers for reconstruction of houses should be increased from five to fifteen at least.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 6.)

were pioneers of (Western) medical education in India. In the very nature of things then obtaining, it could not have been otherwise.

DISHEARTENING SYSTEM.

They came with their armies and as a matter of course, brought with them their own system of medicine. I would go even further and say that the Service now and again produced really able and good men, who are still remembered with respect and affection as teachers. But, when all is said and done, it must be stated in the interests of truth, that the present position of medical education in Bombay is what it is, because of the Indian Medical Service and the system which made it possible for any sort of medical man to be foisted on the only college, as a Professor in a subject, of which he may or may not have had any special knowledge, the only qualification required being that he should be a member of the I.M.S. Almost every medical man will be able to cite a number of instances, where a square man was shoved in a round hole, and shifted from Professorship to Professorship in the course of a short year or two. How could medical education have been otherwise than what it has been, under so disheartening a system?

SOLICITUDE FOR I. M. S.

And let us now examine the question of the I.M.S. men who had until so recently medical education in their sole charge and who happened to be in the University to help, shape and guide the further development of medical training in the Presidency. Any one can find from the University calendars that at no time was the I.M.S. element in the University preponderant on the medical faculty and they were there, because they happened to be professors at the Grant Medical College. Now that the Indianisation of the college has come in and well qualified Indians are on its Staff, there are fewer I.M.S. men in the college and it is but logical that more and more Indians should be found to be in the University by virtue of their professorial appointments. Add to this the effect of the new G. S. Medical College, which is staffed entirely by Indiass of high academic standing and the paucity of I.M.S. men in the University is satisfactorily explained. I fail to see how the question of I.M.S men being unwiling to be nominated on the Faculty arises or even affects the present issue. It is but right that men in actual teaching should be in the University, and it is right that they are there. I would only add that whom to nominate rests entirely with the Goverament and some appointments of non-teaching medical men have given cause for great surprise.

The 'sympathetic editor of the "Times of India" deplores the attitude of the I.M.S. men, not to wish nor care to participate in medical training in the University keenly and regrets the "unfortunate setback that has recently occurred in higher medical education in India." Let us examine the method by which, the University contrived to cause this most 'unfortunate setback.' In the good old days of the I.M.S., the L.M. & S. degree of the University was obtainable five years after Matriculation, which examination was considered to be sufficient preliminary education for entrance purposes; and now in 1927, a student has to put in two solid years in an Arts College and pass the Intermediate B group examination in science in order to qualify for entrance into the medical colleges and then he has to put in Fourteen Terms rougly equalling 4 1/2 years, as a minimum period before he is allowed to go up for his lowest qualifying examination, viz:—for the Degree of M.B., B.S. Not only that, but in the good old days of the I.M.S. regime, which the "Times" so much admires, a student had to conduct only six midwifery cases before going up, while to-day he is required to complete his twenty midwifery cases, before he is permitted to qualify.

FALSE CHARGE.

All these reforms have been carried out by the University during the last twenty years or so. in response to the advice of the General Medical Council, and it is at this late date that the "Times of India" finds it convenient to blame the Medical Faculty and the University on the specious plea of "unfortunate setback in higher medical education", inaction, want of discipline, integrity of examinations, discriminaton in making appointments of examiners and absence of I.M.S. men from the Senate It is a strange sympathy that the "Times" has shown for the Indian medical men. Heaven save us from such 'friends' and their 'transparent' sympathy, which enables them like the American Miss Mayo to see nothing good in us and drives them, in their zeal for our welfare, to vilify and humiliate us for our supposed sins! Why, sir, they conveniently forget that a Bombay student cannot even think of qualifying, until after a period of six years and a half, after Matriculation, however brilliant he may be, while his confrere in England can qualify in five years and a half after matriculation; and yet one hears that the General Medical Council requires our University to increase the period of actual Medical College training to full five years after Intermediate Science examination, making in all at least seven years after Matriculation for the M.B., B.S. Degree. And I deliberately ask, is there any guarantee that the Intermediate Science standard of preliminary education would not be considered to be unsatisfactory and insufficient, as regards knowledge of English, for purposes of entrance to the Medical Colleges? The demands of the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland have been so varied and so frequent of late, that it would be well nigh impossible for any one to predict what would be coming next. But it would be time enough to discuss the doings of the General Medical Council, when its reports on Indian Universities will be placed before the public.

IN WHOSE INTEREST?

In the meantime, I really wonder if all this belittling of the present Medical Faculty and the present-day Medical Education in Bombay, is solely in the interests of the Indians; or is it intended to prepare a case for again introducing and perpetuating the I.M.S., at the Grant Medical College!

In conclusion, I am glad, Dr. Socrates Noronha has come out in his own name from the obscurity of his "Nom de plume" "One Who Knows" and I am really happy to find him defending his University. Will "Medicus" emulate the example of Dr. Noronha, shed his veil and let the Profession learn his real name? And will he make proper amends for the mis-statements he allowed to creep in his communication?—Yours, etc.,

S. K. VAIDYA.

Med. Research Laboratory,
Bombay,
September 16.

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KHADI PRICES.

TIRUPPUR MERCHANTS' SACRIFICE.

As a result of prolonged conversation between the Tiruppur merchants and the Spinners' Association in the presence of Mahatma Gandhi during the last few days, the Secretary of the Association (Tamil Nadu) has issued the following statement on khadi prices:

KHADI PRICES.

The current prices of khadi obatining in Tamil Nadu were fixed in January last when cotton was selling at Rs. 200 per candy. Until recently the Tiruppur Khadi Market ruled steady with a very slight but nevertheless persistent tendency to advance. In the beginning of August the karunganni price had come up to Rs. 225 per candy. But in the middle of August sensational news from America of the great damage to the cotton crop due to Boll Weevil excited the market and there was a sudden jump of seventy-five rupees in the value of a candy in the course of two weeks. This rapid advance has taken the value of cotton to about Rs. 300 per candy. Purchases have already been made at Rs. 310. In view of this extraordinary rise, the khadi producers at Tiruppur have been demanding an increase of one and half an anna per yard so as to fully secure them at the present cotton price. But Mahatma Gandhi expressed it as his view that the khadi industry should be so organised as to keep itself absolutely independent of the incalculable conditions in far off countries which grow cotton and khadi prices ought not to be allowed to be influenced by the speculative tendencies of the international markets and khadi prices should be fixed on a permanent basis and a reserve fund ought to be built up to ensure the producers against the fluctuations in cotton value. During the past seven years the cotton market varied from two hundred to four hundred rupees per candy. The present prices were calculated on the two hundred rupees basis the lowest level so far reached. In order, therefore, to attempt a stabilisation, it has been decided with the consent of Mahatma Gandhi to bring about an increase of nine pies per yard in the larger widths and six pies in other varieties.'

The Tiruppur merchatns have cheerfully accepted the terms suggested by Mahatmaji though it involved considerable sacrifice on their part.

RELIGIOUS BOOKS IN POLICE COURTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It pained me the other day to observe the shabby and dilapidated condition of these books of oath. Copies of the very same books which we so dearly hug to our bosom and use carefully and so respectfully are handled as note books when tre interpreter or the clerk mumbles his mantra when administering oath to a witness. No wonder, therefore, that to an illiterate mind the dignity or responsibility of an oath is not carried home and several give false evidence.

The copies should be renewed annually and handled respectfully as the Mahomedan handles his Koran or the devout Christian his Testament.—Yours, etc.

SPECTATOR.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

BHANDARA MUSLIMS PROTEST.

A Bhandara correspondent writes:—

A public meeting of the Musalmans of Bhandara was held lately in the Juma Musjid for considering the situation created by Hindu aggressive outbreak directed against the Musalmans at Nagpur and the attempts of certain educated Hindus to spread it in other towns. Mr. Inayat Hasan Khan, Forest Contractor and Municipal Member of Bhandara, addressed the meeting and moved a resolution condemning the aggressive attack of the Nagpur Hindus. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Md. Vilayat Ali Khan and passed unanimously.

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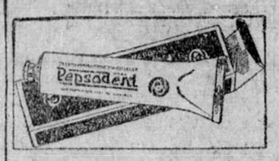

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GOVT. AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

OLD STORY OF FINANCIAL STRINGENCY

POONA, Sept. 16.

Presiding over the prize distribution of the Poona City Municipal Schools, the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister for Education, said that Government were shortly appointing among other committees one to examine the question of physical training and the question of play-grounds would be naturally dealt with by the committee among other cognate subjects. However large and congested, cities should try to tackle the question of play-grounds themselves, as, owing to the high prices of sites in urban areas, it would not be possible for Government to help the municipalities in that regard to the extent to which it might be possible to help the rural areas.

Referring to the complaint of Dr. Naidu Chairman of the School Board, about the Government grant to English teaching in primary schools, the Minister said that only a grant of one-third of the expenditure was admissible under the rules and the Poona Municipality was treated in the same way as other municipalities.

Dealing with expenditure on such subjects as Music, Visual instruction etc., the Dewan Bahadur admitted that for education to be efficient it was necessary to devote attention to these branches of activity, but as long as rules were as they were and money was hard to get it did not appear possible for Government to admit such expenditure for grant for some time to come.

GOVERNMENT'S LIABILITY.

The speaker went on to admit the liability of Government under the Primary Education Act to sanction the schemes for the expansion of primary education as early as possible and to find money for grant to the local authorities. But, he said, they had to depend on the Legislative Council for the money required. And though he promised to demand as much money as possible, it was for the members of the Council to vote the required amount. There were, however, other aspects of the question which could not be ignored.

First was that it was easy for the Municipalities but not so easy for local boards to formulate schemes of compulsion, and Government had to see that the urban areas did not steal a march over the rural areas. Goverment had to preserve the balance and there was far greater need for expansion in rural than in urban areas, which had all along enjoyed educational and medical amenities to a far greater degree than the rural areas, which were behind them.

Again, the expert said that the primary education Act did not include schemes of voluntary expansion and that, therefore, such schemes were not admissible unless they were submitted as a whole. Viewed in this light, the question required consideration, which was being given.

Concluding, the Minister said that the question of salaries of primary teaches was not easy of solution. There was the financial stringency and the amount spent after the attendance allowances was, it was apprehended, not likely to be sufficient to cover the scales sanctioned for Ahmedabad city On the other hand the present scales were fairly satisfactory even for large lity of Government under the Primary question of salaries of primary teachers cities A first class primary school in Poona paid only Rs. 20 to a Vernacular School-final man, whereas the Government scale was Rs. 25. The clamour for larger scales of pa was from the teachers who got salaries above Rs. 40. The matter was, however, receiving sympathetic consideration.—A.P.

NEW YEAR ENTERTAINMENT

PARSI GATHERING IN SIR C. J. HALL

An entertainment in music and sports was given on the Parsi New Year's day at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall before a crowd by Parsi audience.

Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster was proposed to the chair. After a choice selection of music by the members of the "Bombay Amateur Union" there was held a competition in sports in which a large number of boys and girls took part. Medals and prizes were distributed among the successful children by the Chairman, after which he addressed the gathering at some length. He particularly referred in eulogistic terms to the indefatigable services that were rendered by a Parsi Baronet's daughter and Barrister's wife, Mrs. Bepsy Sabavala, who, with her army of Parsi lady volunteers, had taken possession of the places of Parsi worship during the holidays and made large collections for raising charity blocks for her poor co-religionists. Mr. Paymaster wished a happy new year not only to his co-religionists but to the whole world as his Prophet had enjoined.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. Maneck H. Dadachanji expressed gratitude to the Union and its members for their disinterested services.

Plague has broken out at Jubbulpore. Two deaths from indigenous cases are reported.—Free Press.

A press communique from Calcutta, states:—During the month of August 1927 rupees 39,99,000 were realised by sale of five years post office cash certificates against 75,82,000 in August 1925 and 65,35,000 in August 1926.—A.P.

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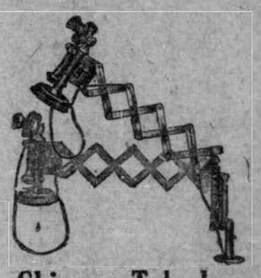

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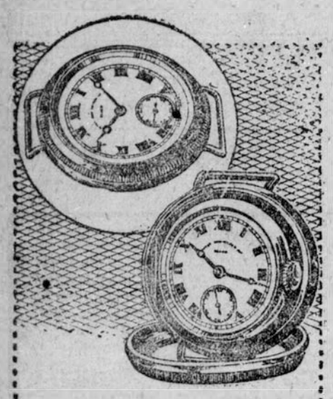

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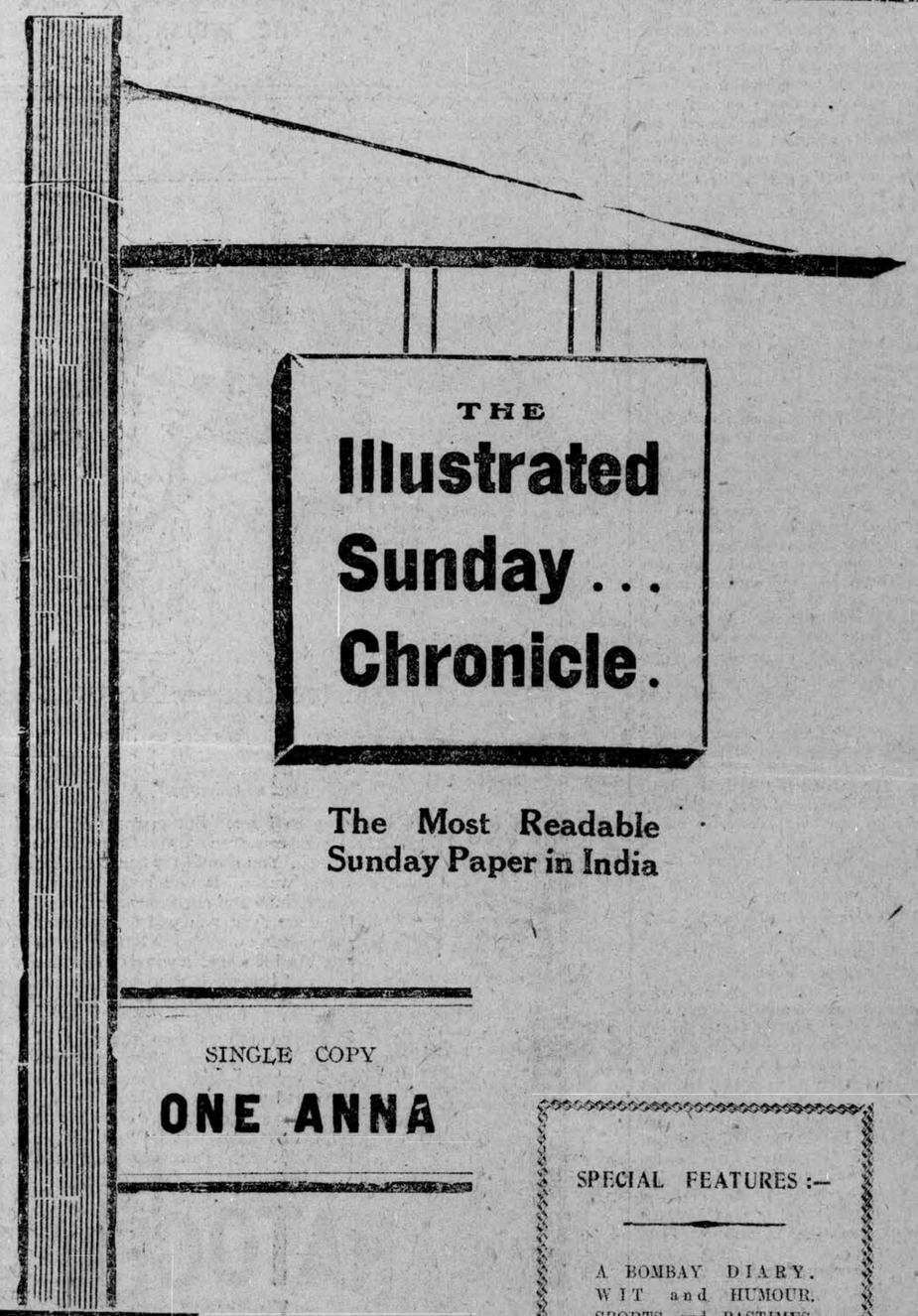

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